HAVE YOU SEEN HER? No! WHO?

The garnet-eyed lady from the merry fields of the Sandwich Islands. See her in Campbell's Drug Store Window.

The Daily Colonist.

(ESTABLISHED 1858.)

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REVIEW OF WEEK'S OTTAWA DOINGS

An Object Lesson of Official Ineptitude Afforded By the Collapsed Tower.

ONTARIO'S NEW DEPARTURE

Conservative Government Decides to Exploit Cobalt Ores For Public Benefit.

OTTAWA, April 7.—(Special.)—Such revelation of governmental incapacity has rarely been brought to light as that in connection with the collapse of the Laurier tower in the west block this week. The country has not heard the last of the matter by long odds. To think that right under the eyes of officials of the public works department such botched work could have been allowed to go into any structure is simply astounding. In extenuation of the downfall of the tower it is urged that the work was done in winter, but this is not a legitimate excuse. Experience has taught building contractors that in the severe winter climate of the Ottawa valley it is simply folly to attempt to lay bricks and stone successfully. The contractors on the royal mint, building realized this and closed down all operations on the first advent of winter. In its addition to the west block, however, the contractor went ahead with the permission of Hon. Mr. Hyman's department and a disaster has resulted. Competent bricklayers and stone masons declare that the tower

Would Probably Have Stood

all right had the work been properly done when added to the severe weather there was inserted as the filling between the brick backing, one thickness of brick and a facing of small Nepean stone, stone not much larger than brick, all sorts of rubbish, cinders dirt, etc. instead of first class material there is little wonder that the crash came Thursday. As one member put it yesterday it is marvelous that the tower did not tumble sooner. Although the country does not lose by the fall of the tower as cost will fall entirely upon the contractors, the accident conveys a warning which people could doubtless take to heart. What is the nature of the work which the government is doing in other parts of the country, does the same slipshod methods of inspection prevail east and west of here as at the capital?" Some Conservative members declare that it does. Mr. Armstrong, of Lambton, cited two cases, at the little town of St. Jo, on lake Huron, a pier was constructed by the public works department a few years ago at a cost of

Many Thousands of Dollars

Not a single boat called at St. Jo and today the pier is scattered all along the shores of the lake far as Sarnia. It was simply built on top of sand and the waves have washed it out of existence. A similarly breakwater at Grand Bend was erected at a cost of $20,000. After it was completed the department started to dredge within a few feet of the breakwater and then the structure slid into the lake. Evidently realising the serious character of the accident to the tower, Mr. Hyman is bringing two outside architects to report and when their report comes down the subject once more will be ventilated in parliament.

The Letter Carriers' Request

The letter carriers of Canada have presented a strong memorial to government asking for better pay. Time and time again this deserving body of men appealed to Sir Wm. Mulock to give them a chance to live comfortably, but Sir William, as minister of labor was so busily engaged seeing that other people paid good wages to their employees that he had no time to attend to his own men. The letter carriers are hopeful that the new minister, Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, will recognize the justice of their claim which his predecessor neglected to do. Similarly the country postmasters are putting forward a very reasonable request for an increase in the minimum annual allowance. Every province of Canada is represented at Ottawa on the delegation except Alberta and British Columbia, but the men here are an intelligent class and if Mr. Aylesworth does anything for them the west will get a fair play equally with the east.

A Fishy Trading Company

The opposition is endeavoring to get at the bottom deal with the North Atlantic Trading company which is receiving a bonus of five dollars a head for sending Galicians, Bukowinians, Dukhobors and others of the sheepskin peoples of central Europe to Canada, although the bonus given for sending out sturdy British emigrants has been for years only seven shillings for each adult. It is suspected that a gentleman in the Canadian emigration service in Great Britain knows more about the company than he cares to tell, but the investigation has got to this point that Lord Strathcona has been cabled to for full information and it shortly will be seen who constitutes the so-called North Atlantic Trading company with headquarters at Amsterdam, Holland. James Smart, late minister of interior, as Canadian agent is the subject to much comment.

An Important Mining Move

British Columbia, as a great mining country cannot overlook the decision of the Ontario government with regard to the Cobalt region. Adjacent to the town of Cobalt is an area of four miles containing silver ore veins whose richness cannot be excelled in any known portion of the world. This area has been closed to mining locaters because the timber had not yet been taken off it. Thousands have been wending their way to Cobalt from all the different mining camps on the face of the globe in order to rush on to the area on October first when it was expected to be thrown open. The enlightened Conservative government of Ontario has dashed the hopes of the speculators to the ground. Hon. Mr. Whitney has announced that the reserve will be kept as an asset for the people of the province. It will be operated by a commission appointed by the government and the entire proceeds will go into the provincial coffers. It is expected that from this source alone an annual revenue of one million dollars at least will be derived for many years to come.

Underpaid Judges

Judge Doherty, of the superior court of Quebec will retire from the bench rather than be bound by parliament and confine himself solely to judicial affairs. Besides being a director of a bank and an insurance company, he is chief executor of the James O'Brien estate valued at three millions. These give him an income more than his judicial salary, hence he will quit the bench rather than surrender these offices.

Unparalleled Rush to West

According to information which reached the immigration branch here the migratory movement from the States to the Canadian west this spring is absolutely without parallel. During the month of March, the C. P. R. company handled 1,521 cars of settlers' effects and the Canadian Northern, 370 cars.

(Continued on Page Two.)

WINDFALLS FOR YORK COUNTY LOAN CREDITORS

Liquidators Will Apply For Possession of Two Subsidiary Companies.

TORONTO, April 7.—W. K. Douglas, K. C., and C. D. Scott, for the National Trust company liquidators of the York County Loan have been granted fourteen injunctions against Georgiana Hudson, Lillian Hudson and others, restraining the defendants from transferring, assigning or permitting or consenting to the assignment of or in any way dealing with the shares held by them of the capital stock of the Toronto Life Insurance company. Argument will be heard on Monday. As a result of the disclosures made in the police court the National Trust company is prepared to apply to the high court for a declaration from the court that the Toronto Life Insurance company is the rightfully property of the shareholders of the York Loan and is not owned by Phillips, but it and others who claimed in court to possess a majority of the capital stock. The company will also apply for a receiver for the Lizat Piano company which will have the effect of throwing this property into the hands of the joint liquidators of the York Loan. The Toronto Life has a cash value of over $200,000 and the daily lapses on the part of uneasy policy-holders, tends to swell this amount. The company has a business of over $3,000,000. The Lizet Piano company should be worth from $30,000 to $50,000.

DISCOVERS SILICA SAND.

Niagara Falls, Ont., April 7.—J. E. Wilcox has discovered large deposits of valuable silica sand on his property a few miles from here. The sand is of special value for use in foundries.

EDITORS' STRENUOUS LIFE.

Trials and Tribulations of Newspaper Men in Russia.

St. Petersburg, April 7.—M. Mendelssohn, the armless and legless editor of a local satirical paper, has been sentenced to four months in prison. He was one of the sights of the Nevsky prospect, where he sat in a push-cart, selling his papers.

M. Kamalei, editor of the Rusk, has also been condemned to four months' imprisonment as the result of publication in the Ruse on April 2 of a travesty of the Lenten prayers. The Rusk appeared today under the title of the Twentieth Century, but it is believed the edition will be confiscated.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Topeka, Kas., April 7.—In a decision rendered here today, the Kansas supreme court held that the Kansas City live stock exchange is a trust and that all cattle mortgages made through members of that exchange are invalid.

The decision, which was unanimous, reverses a former decision of the supreme court in the same case, the present decision being on a rehearing.

The far-reaching effects of this decision are beyond estimation. Nearly all the cattle mortgages issued through the members of the exchange contain the provision that a commission of 50 cents a head shall be charged. Under the holding of the court this is sufficient to constitute a trust and all notes and mortgages are absolutely void and cannot be enforced.

THORPE'S CARBONATED WATERS
ONLY TIME SHOWN AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
WERE AWARDED
A PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA FOR EXCELLENCE

HAPPENINGS ON PACIFIC COAST

Men Arrested at Portland After Globe Circling Chase By 'Frisco Police.

GAMBLERS SHOT SHERIFF

Letter Received From Imprisoned Whalers in the Arctic Ocean.

PORTLAND, April 7.—(Special.)—Peter Tortorici, alleged to have killed B. Vilardo at San Francisco, one year ago, in a particularly atrocious manner, was arrested in this city today by Detectives Day and Carpenter. Three weeks ago Chief of Police Dinan, of San Francisco, telegraphed the local police department his belief that Tortorici was in Portland, and to Detectives Day and Carpenter was assigned the task of finding the man. He was definitely located last night and a watch kept upon him. This morning he was arrested behind the bar of a saloon in South Portland. He made no resistance. Extradition papers will be prepared and the alleged murderer taken to San Francisco. Tortorici has been

Living in Portland

for many months, having come here during the Lewis and Clark centennial exposition period from New Orleans. He has been known here as Fred Sibaldi, and three months ago opened a saloon, in which he was arrested at noon today. Sibaldi, or Tortorici, was apparently very much at ease when taken to the office of the chief of police. He refused to make a statement concerning his antecedents, but a description furnished by Chief of Police Dinan so exactly fits the arrested man that the arresting officers say there can be no doubt as to his identity.

Crime Charged to Tortorici

San Francisco, April 7.—(Special.—The crime for which Tortorici has been arrested was committed April 9th, 1905. About 12 o'clock that night a man was seen moving along a street near Washington square with a heavy sack upon his back. He became aware he was being watched and he set the sack down in a doorway. Inspection showed that it contained the trunk of a human body, which subsequently proved to be that of Vallpio Vilardo, a former friend of Tortorici, whom he is alleged to have murderer in the latter's rooms. The body had been dismembered, and it is the belief of the police that it was the intention of the murderer to cast the trunk into the bay. Tortorici disappeared, and for many months has been searched for all over the world.

Sheriff Shot by Gambler

Tonopah, Nev., April 7.—Thomas Logan, sheriff of Nye county, was shot and killed last night at Manhattan by a gambler known as "Blondy" Berry. Logan attempted to prevent a pistol duel between Berry and another gambler and received the shots which killed him.

Whalers Heard From

San Francisco, April 7.—Out of the great white silence surrounding Herschell island, where the ships of the Arctic whaling fleet are frozen in and several hundred men are held prisoners, comes a letter written by the master of the Karluk, Captain A. H. McGregor. The letter was written five months ago, and at that time the stock of flour was alarmingly low, and other provisions were growing scarce. Deer were reported plentiful, but the natives on whom the whalemen depended for the killing of the venison were scarce. A detachment of Canadian mounted police was sent to Point Barrow to take in and bring out mail, and Captain McGregor's letter, written in November and intrusted to the volunteer mail-carriers when they reached Herschell Island, has only now arrived.

Reported Train Wreck

Missoula, Mont., April 7.—A wreck is reported on the Billings division of the Burlington road, in which eight lives are said to be lost.

ORE SHIPMENTS FROM THE INTERIOR MINES

Tonnage From Yale-Kootenay Is Nearly Half Million For The Year.

NELSON, April 7.—The shipments for the week from the Yale-Kootenay mines amounted to 30,970 tons, and for the year to date 460,018 tons. The shipments from the Boundary mines were 23,123 tons, as follows: From the Granby, Mother Lode, Rawhide, Emma, Sunset, Brooklyn, Skylark and Strathmore, the last named a new mine. From Rossland the shipments were 7,140 tons, from Le Roi, Le Roi No. 2, Centre Star and War Eagle. From the Slocan-Kootenay the shipments were 2,216 tons (a record for this year), and were from the St. Eugene, Sullivan, La Plata, Eureka, Hunter V., Black Prince, Broadview, Ottawa, Lone Bachelor, Queen, Kootenay Belle, Sally, Second Relief, North Star, Whitewater, Ruth, Emerald, Majestic, Aurora Slocan and Queen Dominion, the last three being new shippers.

Ore receipts at the smelter were: Granby, 14,008 tons; Dominion Copper, 4,373 tons; B. C. Copper, 4,564 tons; Trail, 6,770 tons; Hall Mines, 761 tons; Marsville, 500 tons.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Farmers' Institute was held here today. There was an excellent attendance at the three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, and R. Thompson, of St. Catharines, Ont., were the principal speakers.

Rossland Camp News

Rossland, April 7.—A. J. McMillan, managing director of the Le Roi, arrived here last night from London. He arrived in New York about a month since, but stopped off at St. Paul and other places while en route. He has been in England for about eight months, and now that he is here he is so very busy that he is not yet ready to say anything concerning the mine until he has had an opportunity of looking it over.

The shipments for the week ending this evening were as follows: Centre Star, 3,000 tons; Le Roi, 2,400 tons; Le Roi No. 2, 530 tons; Le Roi No. 2 (milled), 1,200 tons. Total for the week, 7,140 tons, and for the year 84,065 tons.

In the Boundary

Phoenix, April 7.—Boundary ore shipments this week were: Granby mines to Granby smelter, 14,038 tons; Mother Lode to B. C. Copper smelter, 4,387 tons; Brooklyn Stemwinder to Dominion smelter, 3,306 tons; Rawhide to Dominion smelter, 3,360 tons; Rawhide to Dominion smelter, 132 tons; Sunset to Dominion smelter, 872 tons; Emma to Nelson and B. C. Copper, 275 tons; Strathcona to Trail smelter, 20 tons; Skylark to Granby smelter, 30 tons. Total for the week, 23,420 tons; total for the year to date, 336,485 tons.

Smelter treatment was: Granby smelter, 16,641 tons; B. C. Copper smelter, 4,220 tons; Dominion smelter, 4,373 tons. Total treatment for the week, 25,234 tons; total treatment for the year, 351,950 tons.

WINNIPEG STRIKE OVER.

Service of Street Cars Resumed Yesterday Afternoon.

Winnipeg, April 7.—The street car service in this city which has been interrupted by a strike of conductors and motormen for the past ten days was resumed at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Cheering crowds lined the streets and the cars, which have been almost deserted during the temporary service, were soon crowded with passengers. The men receive an advance of one cent an hour.

Christiansen the Chicago strike-breaker who was arrested for an assault on a citizen has been released.

SHAUGHNESSY'S TIMELY REMINDER TO PILGRIMS

Sir Thomas Sound's a Truly Patriotic Note at the London Banquet.

MONTREAL, April 7.—A special London cable to the Star says Sir Thomas Shaughnessy struck an emphatic Canadian note in the presence of hosts of Americans at the Pilgrims' dinner last night in honor of Lord Curzon. Previous speeches having dealt especially upon the features of the Anglo-American accord, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy brought a timely reminder that there was a good half of the American continent labeled "Canada." He called Elihu Root, "speaking as with the tongue of the President of the United States," to witness that what was a little domain on the borders of the States has now grown to a great and powerful nation. He begged Englishmen to weigh well that vital fact and not to imagine that they had seen the wonders of America when they stopped short at Philadelphia or Chicago on their way north. Americans themselves were not slow to take the fullest advantage of the opportunity Canada offered, as witness the large immigration of hosts of American settlers who were becoming excellent British subjects in Canada.

OYAMA RETIRES.

The Von Moltke of the Japanese Army Seeks Rest.

Tokio, April 7.—Field Marshal Oyama, chief of the general staff, is retiring at his own request; and General Baron Kodama, governor-general of the island of Formosa, will be appointed chief of the general staff. Lieut.-Gen. Sakuma will succeed Gen. Kodama as governor-general of Formosa.

NANAIMO NEWS NOTES.

Body of Drowned Jap Recovered — A Serious Buggy Accident.

Nanaimo, April 7.—(Special.)—A gruesome find was brought into port today by William Brown, who lives at Ray Island. It was the body of a man. Brown found it thrown upon the beach of Valdez island. The body was that of a man of medium build, dressed in blue serge trousers and wearing neither coat, vest nor shoes and stockings. It had probably been in the water for a month and was very much decomposed. The supposition is that it is the body of the Japanese fisherman who had been lost somewhere on the gulf.

As the result of being thrown from a buggy yesterday in a runaway, two young lads, Melzer Willy and Albert Taylor, are badly injured.

While engaged in the Empire brewery today, Yallo, son of Inspector Dick, fell from a twenty-foot platform, breaking a rib.

Rev. A. W. McLeod, Baptist minister here, has resigned to accept a similar position in Vancouver. He is succeeded here by Rev. Frederick Lette, of Chilliwack.

Messrs. Dobson & Co. have completed the work of overhauling the government steamer Falcon and the vessel left for Victoria on a trial trip. The Falcon has had $2,500 spent in her engine room alone.

VESUVIUS BELCHES TORRENTS OF FIRE

Volcano Is a Colossal Brazier Pouring Forth Streams of Liquid Destruction.

VILLAGE REDUCED TO RUINS

Awe-inspiring Appearance of Molten Lava as it Glistens in the Night.

NAPLES, April 7.—Mount Vesuvius is a colossal brazier and the town of Boscoreal, on the southern declivity, has been formed into an island of grey ruins. Torrents of liquid fire, resembling in the distance serpents with glittering yellow and black scales, are coursing in all directions, amid rumbling detonations and earth trembling, while a pall of smoke that overhangs makes breathing difficult. The streams of lava are resistless. They snap like pipe-stems trunks of trees hundreds of years old, and blight with their torrid breath blooms on the peach trees before the trees themselves have been reached. The molten streams do not spare the homes of the peasants, and when these have been razed they dash into wells, as though seeking to slake their thirst, and, having filled them, continue their course down the mountain side.

Everywhere in the vicinity of the volcano pitiful scenes are witnessed, women tearing their hair in their grief and

Old Men Crying Aloud

at the loss of their beloved homes; and in striking contrast with the deep-colored Mediterranean, the violet-hued mountains of the Sorrento peninsula and the island of Capri, in the tranquil sea.

Artillery carts have been sent to the assistance of the fleeing peasants, and the Duke of Aosta, Cardinal Joseph Prisco and all the authorities, despite the rain today, went to portions of the mountain most threatened in order to succor or comfort the people. Previously Cardinal Prisco ordered special prayers to be said for those in danger. Boscoreal, the village which is most in danger of destruction, is the birthplace of the cardinal and the home of most of his relatives.

Attempts to Stay Destruction

These personages talked with the peasants in endeavors to pacify them, and the Duke of Aosta was especially active. He explained the means he thought best to save lives and property, and had the engineers and soldiers dig big trenches in order to stop the advance, and at times gave an example of his energy by working himself.

Cardinal Prisco distributed necessaries of life to the peasants, and even went so far as to give away the rings he wore on his fingers. He repeatedly explained to the frightened peasants: "Pray, my children, you may be sure God will not destroy us."

The Statue of St. Ann

which was taken to the mountain to confront the lava is frequently moved backward as the molten lava advances.

Considerable apprehension is felt because of the earthquake shocks which are growing stronger and are felt even at Castell-Aare, 15 miles southeast of this city. Each shock is accompanied by deep and prolonged detonations.

Ottajano, at the northeast foot of the mountain, is threatened by a stream of lava and the people are beginning to desert the town. The populace of Terre Anunziata, at the south foot, have requested that night trains be run to the town and transfer those now ready to proceed, in case of need.

Over 2,000 acres of land under cultivation have been destroyed by the eruption.

Signor Matteucci, director of the observatory on Vesuvius, still continues to occupy a most dangerous position. New craters have opened at different points on the mountain, but it is impossible to ascertain their number or where they are situated.

Sympathy for Sufferers

Rome, April 7.—It is asserted that King Victor Emmanuel, who was born at Naples, spent his youth there and, as Crown Prince of Italy, bore the title of Prince of Naples, has expressed his intention of visiting the afflicted districts on Mount Vesuvius. According to other rumors, which it has been impossible to verify, Pope Pius is also desirous of taking this time as an opportunity to break his voluntary imprisonment at the vatican and go among the sufferers.

CHANGING BLACK SEA FLEET.

Authorities Making Sweep of Old Officers and Crew.

Sebastopol, April 7.—Vice Admiral Choukpin, commander of the Black Sea fleet, and the naval authorities have developed and are executing a plan for a complete change in the personnel of the Black Sea fleet. Through this change they hope to weed out and scatter discontented sailors who were in any way connected with the mutiny. Many of the older officers have been retired with pensions, and a number of the youngest officers with only meagre prospects for advancement have retired voluntarily. The greater portion of those who remain in the service are being transferred to the Baltic fleet, from which officers are coming here to command the vessels of the Black Sea fleet. Only the last recruits among the men are retained here, the older sailors being despatched to the Far East, their places being taken by sailors of the Baltic fleet.

AVOID A HOT UNCOMFORTABLE KITCHEN

BY USING

A Gas Range

No convenience will be more appreciated by your wife than a good Gas Range. It will save her time and do away with ashes and dirt.

VICTORIA GAS CO., Ltd. - 35 Yates Street

THE REFINED TASTE

Will be fully satisfied with our fine assortment of Liquors. The prices we are asking, considering the excellence of the quality offered, should make them sell—

BASS ALE, in small bottles and no waste, per dozen $1.50
GUINESS STOUT in small bottles and no waste, per dozen $1.50
SPANISH PORT WINE, per bottle ....50c., 75c. and $1.00
SPANISH SHERRY, per bottle ....50c., 75c. and $1.00
GOODERHAM'S AND CANADIAN CLUBS, in flasks ..25c. and .50

CARNE'S UP-TO-DATE CASH GROCERY
Cor. Government and Fort Sts
PHONE 586.

INJURIOUS TO THE HANDS AND CLOTHES

Some soaps contain so much free alkali that they are dangerous to the hands, ofttimes causing Eczema.

WHITE SWAN SOAP IS PURE SOAP

AND CONTAINS NO FREE ALKALIES

MADE AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED BY

W. J. PENDRAY - VICTORIA

N.B.—The Wrappers Are Valuable For Premiums.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S OTTAWA DOINGS

(Continued from Page One.)

This is a remarkable showing and beats any previous month's record. The total number of carloads of settlers' effects carried over both lines for three months reached nearly 2,400. This week, fourteen special trains started from different points in the States for the Canadian west.

Revenue and Expenditure

The revenue for March shows an increase of $1,329,000 but correspondingly an expenditure increase of $1,315,-032.

Tenders for G. T. P.

The cabinet was considering today, tenders for the two sections of the national transcontinental railway. Messrs. Morse and Wainwright were in the city anxious to see how things went but stated tonight a decision again had been postponed.

Japanese Famine Fund

The Canadian fund for the relief of Japanese famine sufferers now exceeds $20,000.

GOLD BULLION STOLEN.

Shipment From British Guiana Disappears En Route to New York.

New York, April 7.—A bar of gold bullion valued at $17,000 was stolen in shipment between Georgetown, British Guiana, and New York city. The discovery of the theft was made today when the box which contained the bar was opened and found to contain a bar of steel, evidently a part of some machine.

T. R. Stockett and J. L. Howard of the Western Fuel company of Nanaimo, passed through the city yesterday evening en route to Vancouver.

DOWIE'S RETURN.

Leaders in Zion Prepare to Fight the First Apostle.

Chicago, April 7.—While John Alexander Dowie is traveling from Mexico City to Zion City measures are being taken by the officers of the Christian Catholic church to render him absolutely powerless before he can arrive here.

It is announced that by the time he reaches Zion City the last vestige of his authority will have disappeared except so far as he may restore it through legal proceedings.

Three hundred officers of the church have signed a statement upholding General Overseer Voliva in his fight against the "first apostle." Each member of the Zion City community will tomorrow be asked to swear allegiance to the presiding officers of the church and to put their signatures to a document renouncing their former leader. Together with this action, Overseer Voliva has decided that he will announce in detail the alleged misappropriation by Dowie of funds aggregating $2,520,000.

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It tells about Rheumatism, about the causes, the way to live to avoid and free the system of rheumatic poisons—even in desperate cases—with

DR. SHOOP'S RHEUMATIC TABLETS

Dr. Shoop, Racine Wis. Sold By Druggists.

CHARLES M. HAYS BACK FROM ENGLAND

Canada Occupies Big Place in Old Country Says Grand Trunk Manager.

The Montreal Star in its issue of Tuesday, April 2nd says: "Mr. Charles M. Hays, first vice president and general manager of the Grand Trunk railway, returned home yesterday from London, where he has been in connection with the affairs of the Grand Trunk system.

"My visit to London this time," he said, "as in other years, was to go over the affairs of the system with the president and directors over there."

Mr. Hays also stated that the directorate were very well pleased with the success attending the late issue of $5,-000,000 Grand Trunk guaranteed four per cent stock, the amount of which was several times oversubscribed. This amount will be applied to the union station at Toronto and to the requirements of the system throughout the country. A site has been purchased by the company upon which will be erected offices for the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific in London and the building will be among the finest in the metropolis.

Financing the G. T. P.

When questioned regarding the Grand Trunk Pacific, Mr. Hays said the proposed new line was financed as far as the Rockies, and that engineers were covering the several passes with the object of selecting the locations.

When asked as to the report that the Quebec-Moncton section would be abandoned, he replied that he was not dealing with that matter as this work was being done by the government.

"Canada occupies a very prominent place in the eyes of the British public," concluded Mr. Hays, "due in a great measure to the fact that the Grand Trunk Pacific, Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern are so successfully carrying on their different enterprises in opening up the country to the future millions who will settle there. The only apprehension in this regard is the possibility of wildcat schemes being foisted on the public over there to the great injury of Canada's credit and reputation."

WISCONSIN AT SHILOH.

Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6.—The monument erected on Shiloh battlefield to the memory of the Wisconsin troops who participated in the historic conflict will be dedicated tomorrow and will be made the occasion for a great gathering of the veterans. A large delegation from Wisconsin, headed by Governor Davidson, will be present, together with representatives of the federal government and the state of Tennessee. The Wisconsin monument is one of extraordinary size and beauty and cost in the neighborhood of $10,000. It consists of a massive granite base, surmounted by a colossal figure of a wounded soldier bearing a flag, and a woman bending over him tenderly removing the flag from his grasp.

George H. Ramsay of Ramsay Bros., buscuit manufacturers of Vancouver, is here on one of his periodical visits, registered at the King Edward hotel.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF 100,000 CLUB

Obliterate Selfish Interests and Eliminate all Narrow Methods.

VICTORIA THE MECCA FOR ALL

Attendance of Young Men Essential to the Success of Tuesday's Meeting.

Without distinction of class and only through hard, persistent and harmonious effort on the part of Victorians, the obliteration of all selfish interests and the elimination of narrow-guage business methods can the capital city of British Columbia maintain the commanding position as a thriving, progressive mercantile community. The keynote of the 100,000 or "booster" club movement is "Victoria for us all," and the aim of such a club or organization is a city of 100,000 within a stated period of years; the encouragement of local factories, mills and industries; a greater civic pride in everything appertaining to Victoria; the distribution of literature to attract capital, manufactories, homeseekers and tourists to the capital; the making of "a city beautiful," and in every other way doing and saying pleasing things that may win the good opinion not only of the stranger within the city's gates, but also encourage those without to come in—and stay content and happy in their new surroundings. Indeed, the scope of such an organization is unlimited.

To further the success and make permanent the movement His Worship Mayor Morley has announced a public meeting to be held in the council chamber at the city hall on Tuesday evening, and it is desired that all public-spirited citizens who have the city's future welfare at heart attend the meeting and unite by giving their moral and active co-operation to the formation of a club that must essentially be on broad lines to carry forward the ideas already advanced.

In connection with the holding of such a meeting it is also most desirable that the young men, the men who in the years to come will guide the city's destinies, should turn out, and the Colonist has pleasure in publishing the following stirring appeal from a well known public-spirited citizen:

Appeal to Young Men

"The Colonist:

"I would like to make a few further remarks in connection with the 100,000 or booster club, or whatever name is adopted. I wish to make a special appeal to the younger men of our city to take a hand in this movement, and I would urge upon them the necessity and importance of their attending the public meeting called by the mayor for Tuesday evening, when this matter of giving Victoria a shove forward will be seriously taken up. When I say the younger men, I mean those of the ages of 19, 20 and thereabouts. We want men of all ages, most assuredly, who are willing to join, but it seems to me that the proper men to endeavor to enthuse in our city are the younger generation growing up to take the places of the older ones in time. If we can only rouse them up to a sense of their duties and responsibilities and let them feel that what they can do at this time to lift Victoria up will benefit them in the years to come, then this movement will certainly have accomplished something. It is the young men who are full of life and enthusiasm. Let us try and make them feel that they are necessary and essential to the welfare of our city, and let their enthusiasm be directed into right channels by the older heads.

"I would also like to see the laboring classes in large numbers at Tuesday's meeting, as it is to their interest to see Victoria advance. The cities all round us are rapidly growing and advancing. Their citizens all work together for one common object, namely, the good of the city. Why is it Victoria cannot do this? Let us rouse up as a community and show the outside world that we are wide awake.

"This new club, if formed, is not in any way to be antagonistic to the Tourist association, but it will strengthen them in their work and maybe take up certain things which have not been touched by them.

"Antagonism in matters for the welfare of any city is to be avoided, as it is only by concerted action and a strong pull and a pull all together that any good can be done.

"Big things in the way of innovation can only be accomplished when backed by public opinion and public patronage.

"We are a-sail on an ocean of progress that is very evident all round us. Let us let down our buckets.

"HERBERT KENT."

Organization Needs a Name

One of the first matters, if it is the wish of Tuesday night's meeting to form a permanent organization, will be the selection of some appropriate name and catch word for the club. In some quarters the name "Boosters" is not looked upon with favor; it smacks too much of Americanism or booming, say those against, yet there are an equal number who favor it and think it's just the right idea. The name "100,000 club" to some appears beyond reach and that it should be the "50,000 club." On the other hand, some enthusiasts say call it the "million club" and embrace under its banner the whole of Vancouver Island and form subsidiary clubs in every town and community. Other suggestions are the "Victoria Promotion club" and the "Greater Victoria association." Doubtless a satisfactory name will be forthcoming on the night of the public meeting, together with some catchy phrase embodying the spirit behind the organisation. "What's in a name?" says the immortal bard of Avon. Well, Tuesday evening may give the answer.

Interest Is Aroused

Everyone seen yesterday had a good word to say for the movement. Mr. Kent's paper was augmented by over one hundred signatures in an hour's work and the spirit pervading augurs well for a monster meeting at the city hall.

"The interest aroused must not be allowed to slacken," said Andrew Blygh. "We need to everlastingly boost our own city, and we have the goods to deliver."

D. R. Ker was another enthusiastic businessman who welcomed the advent of the movement to Victoria, and endorsed it as a capital one.

"By all means I'm in favor of the 100,000 club idea," remarked Alderman Goodacre yesterday afternoon. "Anything that will advertise Victoria on the outside is to the city's interests. I regard the money spent in publicity work by the Tourist association as one of the best, if not the best, investment ever made by the business interests of Victoria to forward the city, and if an organization along the lines suggested in the Colonist is formed on Tuesday evening it will materially benefit the work and enlarge the scope of the Tourist association." Alderman Goodacre has occasion to frequently visit Vancouver and has noted the excellent spirit of good-fellowship that pervades the Terminal City and believes a similar club here will produce like results.

A Commendable Undertaking

"You ask me for my opinion of a 100,-000 club?" replied J. G. Frank, manager of the Victoria hotel, to the newspaperman. "All I can say is that I think it a most commendable undertaking and one that every businessman in the city should support, for nothing brings a city before the outside public better than having its everyday life reported in the press. Take the middle and eastern states and you will find the well-to-do classes looking for new and attractive places to visit. What will enlighten them more than a good newspaper setting forth the attractions and giving particulars as to the many advantages it offers tourists. I say let everyone do their share and I am sure and I am certain the city, on the whole, will be greatly benefited, as also will the island," he concluded.

Foster Local Industries

Another suggestion the permanent organization can help in, is to foster local industries. More than in any other city is encouragement so much needed to build up new concerns as in Victoria. These infant industries want a helping hand before they are sufficiently strong to "go it alone." Therefore in buying and boosting for "made in Victoria" products everyone is materially advancing the commercial prosperity of Victoria.

The "city beautiful" is another phase of the work that offers lots of opportunity for brains and energy. Take what was recently accomplished by the city beautiful committee of the Spokane 150,000 club. A week ago yesterday Spokane had a cleaning-up day. Her citizens responded nobly to the call of the club, the sanitation department of the city joined hands, the mayor declared a public holiday and everyone went to work to clean and dig. School children planted thousands of flowers; every householder cleaned up his back yard, swept the sidewalk and cleaned the street in front of his residence; and land syndicates set out over 20,000 trees. So much for enthusiasm along improvement lines, backed by concerted effort. Spokane is known as a beautiful city, but its citizens are not content with this knowledge; they put ideas into execution and produce results.

The Best is Always the Cheapest

BORDEN'S BRANDS:

"Gold Seal" Brand Condensed Milk

"Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk

When goods are made from pure, healthy milk, under most hygienic conditions and scientific methods, they must be BEST—This is what BORDEN'S BRANDS are—Remember this when buying again

"Gold Seal," 2 Tins for 25c.

"Eagle," - - 2 Tins for 35c.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

EVANGELISTIC CAMPAIGN.

New York, April 6.—The first gun in the summer evangelistic campaign for New York City, is to be fired tonight in Carnegie hall. The Rev. Dr. R. A. Torrey and Charles M. Alexander, the two evangelists who have in recent years conducted meetings in England, India and Australia, and later in Philadelphia and other American cities, are to be the central figures of the meeting. Other participants will include the pastors of numerous Protestant churches of the metropolis.

CAROLINA EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Williamston, S. C., April 6.—Again the state conference of the Epworth League, in annual meeting here, began the day with a service of prayer and praise. During the day the conference listened to interesting papers and addresses which dealt with the following topics: The spirit of the great missionary heroes, contribution of the Epworth League to better citizenship, the league in the social life of the church and the gospel of benevolence.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

BURYING THE VICTIMS OF NAGOLD DISASTER

Fifty Bodies Recovered From the Ruins of the Stag Hotel.

Nagold, Black Forest, South Germany, April 7.—The burial of fifty bodies of those who perished April 5th, by the collapse of the Hotel Seum Hirachen (Stag Hotel), took place today by twos and threes, so that the three pastas who came from neighboring villages might read the services by the grave at each interment where the nearest of kin threw earth upon the coffin, according to the German custom.

The pastor of Nagold, Rev. Ruredinger Von Wafrt, is among the dead.

The sorrowful scenes at the cemetery began at 9 inthe morning, when the first coffins were borne on the shoulders of the townsmen through the streets to the cemetery. This continued until late in the afternoon. The whole community and many of the inhabitants of the neighboring places took part in the funeral services for all the dead yesterday, at which Dr. Pischeck, the minister of the interior of Wurtenburg, as representative of the King of Wurtenburg was present.

Searching the Ruins

Although the burials proceeded, the work among the ruins of the hotel which had been continued through the night by the light of great torches cut in the forest went on today, special parties of workers from other villages coming to relieve those who were exhausted. One more body was found this morning, but the directors of the search affirm that it is impossible for any more dead or injured to be within the ruins. The search is kept up to satisfy the families of the missing persons whose relatives stand outside the lines crying or imploring the directors to continue the search, especially as several persons who had been given up for dead, were found in the cellar, protected by beams from hundreds of tons of broken brick work massed above them.

The landlord of a neighboring hotel, Herr Widmayer, fell through the floor of the Stag hotel and upon an oven, and was heard to cry out in anguish, "I burn," "I burn." He was found dead, his back being roasted.

An American Method

The method used in jacking up the building which collapsed was called "American" and a local singing club sung shortly before the calamity, a song, celebrating this plan, written by a Nagold poet.

The mayor of Nagold, when reproached for allowing such crowds to assemble at the hotel when it was lifted above its foundation, cited the fact that the previous year, while the tavern Altenstein in the Nagold valley was raised up in the same manner, a wedding occurred there and not only was the hotel filled but the festivities included dancing. The proprietor of the Altenstein tavern is among the persons injured by the destruction of the Stag hotel, both his legs are broken.

The proprietor of the Stag hotel fell into the cellar but escaped with slight injuries.

NEW ADVERTISENENTS

(Too Late for Classification)

LOST—A round gold locket with sapphire in centre, between Blanchard and Government streets. Reward at No. 8 Blanchard street. ap8

PRICES MODERATE. CALL AND INSPECT.

JAPANESE GOODS

Also the following plants: Rhapsis humites, Cycas revoluta, Livistonia, Phinensis, C. Excelsa, Fern Balls, Designs, Rings and Anchors.
Also Japanese Cotton Crepe, all kinds of patterns. Brassware, such as Jardiniers, Vases, Incense Jars and Candlesticks.

J. M. NAGANO & CO.

61 DOUGLAS ST., Balmoral Block. VICTORIA, B. C.

EASTER LILIES !!!

A Magnificent Lot in Pots, or Cut, at

Flewin's Flower Store, opp. Post Office.

GRAND

Daily Matinees, 3 p. m.
Daily, 7:30 to 10:30
Entire lower floor 25c, balcony 15c
Matinees 15c. all over.
ROBT. JAMIESON .... Manager

Week of April 9.

THE FOUR JUGGLING MORTONS
W. H. WINDOM
THE THREE SHIRLEYS
MILDRED MANNING
FRANK SMITH
NEW MOVING PICTURES

Go where the crowds go.
60 JOHNSON STREET.

DIED

COLLIS—At the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, on the 7th instant, Edmond C. Collis, a native of Pimlico, London, England; aged 69 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 7 Phoenix Place, James Bay, on Tuesday, April 10, at 2 p. m., and at Christ Church Cathedral at 2:30 o'clock.

Friends please accept this intimation.

WAITES BROS.

will move

just across the street.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART

Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

Garden Hose

10,000 FEET FOR SALE

$3.00 per coil of 50 feet, including couplings. Nozzles, etc., supplied.

J. H. WARNER & CO., Ld

106 Yates Street. Phone 270.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS IN KITSILAS TOWNSITE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be offered for sale at public auction, at the office of the Government Agent at Port Simpson, on Tuesday, the 1st day of May, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following lots in Kitsilas Townsite, situated on the Skeena River at the foot of Kitsilas Canyon:

Lots 1 to 6, inclusive, in Block 2.
Lots 1 to 12, inclusive, in Block 3.
Lots 1 to 10, inclusive, in Block 4.
Lots 1 to 10, inclusive, in Block 5.
Lots 1 to 12, inclusive, in Block 6.

Said lots will be offered for sale subject to reserve bids.

Terms—One-third cash, one-third in three months and the balance in six months, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum on deferred payments. Crown grant fee $10.

NEIL F. MACKAY,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., April 5, 1906. ap7

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Tax Sale June 1, 1906.

The undersigned begs to notify all persons in arrears for taxes for the year 1903 that to prevent their property being advertised for sale, the same must be paid at my office on or before the 28th day of April, 1906.

CHARLES KENT,
Collector.

City Hall, April 3, 1906.

Victoria THEATRE
E. R. RICKETTS LESSEE & MANAGER

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

Under the direction of W. McGowan. Second successful season of Stephen & Lintons' Merry Musical Mixup.

My Wife's Family

One long continuous laugh, headed by those clever comedians, APPLETON & PERRY, and 15 others.

Prices: 75c., 50c., 25c. Box office opens 10 a. m. Monday, April 9. Mail orders accompanied by check will receive their usual attention.

Preliminary Announcement

VICTORIA THEATRE

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

M. JEAN GERARDY
The World's Master 'Cellist.

M. ANDRE BENOIST
The Eminent Pianist.

MME. ANNE BEATRICE SHELDON
Soprano.

Prices: $2, $1.50, $1. Subscription lists now open.

THE PLACE TO GET

Hardware both for field and household,
At Shore's they get them, so we're told;
Rakes and hoes to do the garden,
At prices every one a bargain.

Tins and pans and big washtubs,
On washdays, where the housewife rubs
The baby's flannels till they're white,
Are bought at Shore's at prices right.

All kinds of shovels, spades and picks,
Wee ones, big ones, thin or thick;
Sidney Shore, he keeps them all,
For people either short or tall.

Forks with which to dig the spuds,
Forks for use to bail the bloods,
Forks and knives to feed the face,
To keep alive the human race.

Woodyatt mowers that work by hand,
By far the finest in the land;
Garden hose, and nozzles, too,
To liven things when things look blue.

Shears to prune or cut the grass,
Which can be used by lad or lass.
This is all: we'll say no more—
The rest you'll get of SIDNEY SHORE.

134 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA

A PRETTY MATRON OWES HEALTH TO PE-RU-NA.

MRS. ANNA N. KAISER,

Had Suffered Severely From Pelvic Catarrh—Cannot Praise Peruna Too Highly—Read Her Letter.

MRS. ANNA N. KAISER, Two Rivers, Wis., was a sufferer from pelvic catarrh to such an extent that she could scarcely do her own work. In describing her symptoms, she wrote:

"I have such terrible backaches and pains below my shoulder blades, way down my back and across my hips, and at times pains in the pelvic organs, so that I am not able to lie down or sleep. I also have pains through my left side and am afraid I may be getting heart trouble."

After taking Peruna and following Dr. Hartman's instructions for several weeks, Mrs. Kaiser reported as follows:

"I feel much stronger and do not get nervous as I used to. The pain is entirely gone, except when I work a little too hard. The medicine has done me wonderful good. I am taking Peruna and Manalin. My bowels are also in good condition."

Reports Her Cure.

After continuing the treatment a short time longer, Mrs. Kaiser reports her cure, as follows:

"I must drop you a line to let you know that I am well now and cured with your medicine. I must thank you for the advice you gave me.

"The medicine is something wonderful. I cannot praise it enough for the good it has done for me and I hope many others will be freed from their suffering.

"I have advised others who are suffering as I did to consult you and many are taking my advice. If ever I need medicine again, I know that Peruna will help me."

Dr. Hartman's Advice.

To every woman suffering from the symptoms above indicated, Dr. Hartman extends an earnest invitation to write to him for medical advice.

H. M. S. Empress of China, which sailed from Yokohama on Friday for Victoria, has a distinguished passenger amongst her complement of saloon passengers. Viscount Sinzo Aoki and staff are coming by the Empress liner en route to Washington, where Viscount Aoki will act as ambassador for Japan in the place of Mr. Takahira, the minister who recently returned to Japan. The Empress line of steamers is much in the public eye at Washington at present as the fact that the C. P. R. has is given a subsidy is being used greatly by the advocates of the United States subsidy for the merchant marine. A memorandum which was handed to President Roosevelt yesterday at Washington tells of the competition of the lines from Victoria and Vancouver and those from Puget sound, as follows:

"From Puget sound the Boston Steamship company operates five vessels to the Orient. The Great Northern Railway company runs two to the Orient. In direct competition with these vessels is an English line of three ships running from Vancouver and British Columbia, subsidized $300,000 annually. From the same wharves a Japanese line of three vessels runs in competition, subsidized $255,000 per year. The American vessels, character of ship considered, cost from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. more to build, from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. more to operate than the foreign ships. The Boston Steamship company claims that it has always been run at a great loss. A new line has been recently started from Puget sound to Vladivostok. British subsidized vessels have started in competition. Exact and detailed information concerning this route not yet obtainable."

The subsidies given to Japanese lines are also noted in the argument as presented in this memorandum. In this connection it says:

"Twenty-four out of the thirty passenger vessels in the foreign trade yet flying the American flag are on the Pacific. Japan has an option of purchase on all the vessels of the Pacific Mail. There is good reason to believe that she is now negotiating for the purchase of most, if not all, of the other lines on the Pacific. Should she purchase the Pacific Mail or the vessels of the Great Northern it is almost certain that an arrangement would be entered into for a period of years with the railroads represented in regard to the carrying of freight. Japan would then not only dominate the ocean, but would very largely control our traffic on land. The Japanese subsidized lines now give rebates and other advantages to Japanese merchants, and by this method have already driven several American firms out of the Oriental market.

"Conditions at San Francisco are practically the same as at Puget sound. The Japanese line running in competition with the Pacific Mail is annually subsidized to the amount of $600,000.

"Under the present policy pursued by the two nations, that Japan will drive our flag from the Pacific is as sure as the certainty of the law of the survival of the fittest."

MELANOPE IN PORT.

Arrived Yesterday in Ballast From Honolulu.

The British ship Melanope, 1516 tons, Captain Wills, arrived yesterday in the Royal Roads from Honolulu, after a fast passage. The Melanope is in ballast for orders. She was here about a year ago, loading a cargo of coal for Dutch Harbor. Captain Wills, who is accompanied by Mrs. Wills and family, is well known to local shipping men.

The British ship Beacon Rock, which left England 112 days ago for this port and Vancouver with general cargo, is now expected to reach port at any time, being 74 days out from Montevideo, where she was so long delayed for repairs.

THE SHIP HOSPITAL.

Repairs to Bermuda Nearly Finished—Wyneric to Dock.

The repairs to the bark Bermuda are about completed at Esquimalt, where she has been thoroughly overhauled, being practically refitted aloft. The bark was dismasted off the South American coast, and came to Esquimalt from Acapulco for repairs. The tug Pilot will tow the Bermuda from the dock tomorrow morning and will take her to Bullen's wharf at Esquimalt for further repairs. The Bermuda is chartered to load wheat at Tacoma.

The steamer Wyneric, which is loading bunker coal at Comox, is to be the next occupant of the dock. The Wyneric, which is owned by Andrew Weir & Co., will be cleaned and painted before proceeding to the Sound to carry another cargo of lumber to Panama.

THE SELKIRK.

Heavy Weather Delays the Work of the Salvage Crew.

The heavy weather of yesterday morning prevented the salvage crew under Captain Bissett, which is engaged in wrecking the steamer Selkirk, from working, but did not injure the position of the steamer. One hundred tons of the copper matte with which the freighter was laden have been removed, leaving sixty tons still on board. This will be removed as soon as the weather permits, and then steps will be taken to float the steamer and bring her to port for repairs. Captain J. G. Cox, Lloyds' agent, Captain William Grant, principal owner of the steamer, Captain Balcom and Mr. Futcher went to the scene of the wreck yesterday on the launch Dominion.

THE LINERS.

Empress of Japan Will Sail for the Orient Monday—The Moana.

The Royal Mail steamship Empress of Japan will sail for the Orient from the ocean dock tomorrow night, carrying a full complement of freight and a large number of passengers, including those who were to have been carried by the Tartar, which sailed from William Head for Yokohama and ports on Friday afternoon.

The next arrival will be the R. M. S. Moana of the Canadian-Australian line which sailed from Honolulu last Wednesday and is due on Tuesday from Sydney, Brisbane, Suva, Fanning Island and Honolulu.

The R. M. S. Empress of China is en route from Japan and will reach port a week from Tuesday.

The steamer Keemun of the China Mutual line, bringing a large cargo of general freight from England and the Orient for this and nearby ports, left Yokohama on Wednesday for Victoria, and is due a week from Wednesday next.

THE COTTAGE CITY HERE.

Steamer Sailed for Alaska Yesterday Morning.

After a long absence from this port the steamer Cottage City of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which was once a familiar early morning caller at the ocean dock—her officers then made it a practice to arrive in the small hours of the early morning—was again in port yesterday morning, and sailed for Skagway and other ports of southeastern Alaska. She left the ocean dock at 8 a. m. for the north, carrying a fair number of passengers and a good freight.

The steamer City of Topeka, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, is due from San Francisco; and the steamer Queen of the same line will sail from the ocean dock tonight at 8 o'clock for San Francisco.

THE AMUR RETURNS.

Captain Moore of Skagway Among the Passengers.

The steamer Amur, Captain McLeod, reached port yesterday from Skagway and Port Simpson, with a small complement of passengers, among them being Captain and Mrs. William Moore who have come from Skagway to make their home again in Victoria. Captain Moore's son, Mr. John Moore, is purser of the Amur, and other relatives reside in Victoria. W. Preston, who was recently injured by a premature blast in the Atlin district, suffering a severe injury to one eye, was another passenger.

The Amur called at the wrecked steamer Mariechen on her return, arriving at the wreck on April 2. The weather was then stormy, snow falling thickly, and a wind blowing strong from the southeast. The wreckers were in consequence unable to work. They had made two attempts to float the steamer, both of which were unsuccessful. The divers had since made further repairs to the broken hull of the steamer and everything was in readiness for another effort, which it was hoped would result in success.

NOTES FROM COWICHAN.

Lecture on Chinese Missions—Victorians Enjoying Fishing.

Duncan, April 6.—Rev. John Grundy, who is in charge of the Chinese mission in Victoria, by request came to Cowichan to lecture on Chinese missions. He has spent many years as a missionary in China, and his lecture on that country and its customs, both religious and civil, was very interesting. A juvenile branch of the Canadian Church Missionary Society was inaugurated.

All those who gathered at the social held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Welsmiller on Thursday evening had a very enjoyable time, and a fair sum was realized towards the expenses of the parsonage.

The following are guests at the Tzouhalem Hotel: Major A. R. Heritage, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wilson, Col. E. G. Prior and Miss Jessie Prior, Miss G. Perry, A. W. Vowell, Indian agent for the province, and George H. Ramsay of Vancouver.

W. E. Oliver and party arrived on the morning train and left immediately for Cowichan Lake.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

Large Attendance Expected From All Points in the Province.

The annual convention of the British Columbia teachers' association will be held in this city during the last week of June, and a large attendance is expected from all over the province. Besides the British Columbia teachers, it is expected that several noted educationalists from the East will be table to take part in the discussion, as several have already signified their intention of being in the city at that time, on their way to the convention of the National Education Association of the United States, which is to be held in San Francisco during the first week in July.

At this convention it is expected that there will be close on to 40,000 teachers present, and it is understood that Secretary Cuthbert has already begun his arrangements, to endeavor to have the greater part of them return by the way of Victoria. It is expected that many of the teachers of this province will endeavor to make the trip to San Francisco to take part in the convention.

The British Columbia association is at present endeavoring to have the city council make a small grant towards entertaining the many visitors who are expected to be in the city taking part in the conference.

It is held by many that no better form of advertising than this could be obtained, and the teachers are anxious that the city should come to their rescue.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The Attendance During March Was Abnormally Low.

The average daily attendance at the city schools for the month of March fell somewhat lower than that of any preceding month since August last. This is not down to the prevalence of severe colds which is causing the pupils to remain at home. In August the percentage rose to 90, and last month it dropped to 89. Although the difference does not appear to be very great in the percentage, it means that at 90 per cent. there are 275 pupils remaining away from school, while 89 takes twenty-seven more.

The only schools which made the 90 mar. cent. record were the North Ward, Victoria West, Spring Ridge and Rock Bay. But a few of the separate divisions reached the high-water mark of 95 per cent. These were Victoria West, third division, 96.12; North Ward, first division, 95.33; Spring Ridge, first division, 95.08; North Ward, fourth division, 95.05.

For the whole city the aggregate of these was 1,772, or 46 per cent. of the total number in attendance. Sixty per cent. has been adopted as special credit standard in this respect, and the divisions which en ned this distinction were: Girls' school, second division, 82; Boys' school, first division, 67; South Park, third division, 63; Spring Ridge, first division, 62; Girls' school, fourth division, 61; Boys' school, third division, 60.

Following is the summary for all of the schools:

	No. Present.	Daily Ave.	Attend. P.C.	P.C. Perfect
High	240	211.75	88.02	38
Boys'	535	473.34	88.47	46
Girls'	469	402.94	87.58	47
North Ward	400	371.21	90.70	44
South Park	377	333.68	88.50	44
Victoria West	233	214.03	91.85	47
Spring Ridge	176	159.90	90.90	53
Kingston St.	179	153.15	85.55	43
Hillside	108	91.31	84.54	45
Rock Bay	65	59.96	92.24	57
	2782	2471.36	88.90	46

COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy; removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

American Lady Corsets

We take pleasure in announcing that we have been appointed selling agents for the Celebrated "AMERICAN LADY CORSETS," the favorite Corset of the American Continent.

Our stock has arrived, and is in charge of a competent sales lady.

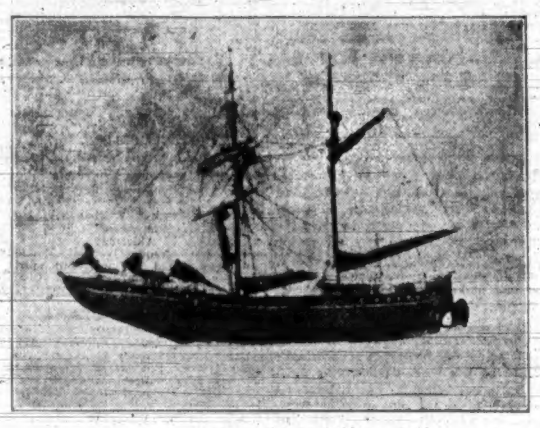
These Corsets have quality and style, and are made in

"A Shape For Every Figure."

WE FIT CORSETS.

Henry Young & Co.

Vessel Which Accomplished the North-West Passage



Herewith is given what is believed to be the first authentic picture published in America of the schooner Gjoa—Captain Roald Amundsen—which, after accomplishing the Northwest Passage, the navigators' dream of centuries, on the 3rd September last, arrived and anchored to a grounded ice flow at King Point, 35 miles to the east of Herschel Island, on the western side of the Mackenzie river delta, where the photograph now reproduced, was taken by Captain Mogg of the San Francisco whaler Bonanza, who looks upon it as the farthest north example of American photography. The photograph was carried by a member of Amundsen's party to Herschel Island, and thence to Eagle City, Alaska, whence it passed up river to Dawson, to be presented to Hon. W. W. B. McInnes, Governor of the Yukon Territory of Canada, by whom it was forwarded to the writer at the earliest opportunity.

After re-locating the north magnetic pole and making extensive observations there during a period of nearly two years, Captain Amundsen is now engaged in the preparation of his notes for the benefit of the scientific world. So soon as he completes this work and the circumnavigation of the northern world, it is his intention to have a try for the Pole itself. His expedition being ordered upon the lines the practicability of which is seemingly attested by his long experience in the wastes of the Arctic.

The voyage that Amundsen has already accomplished is the most notable the world has known since Sir James Clark Ross, in 1831, succeeded in reaching and locating the magnetic pole—if not the greatest since Columbus sailed across the Atlantic to the unknown shores of America. Compared with this achievement the voyages by Nansen, Dr. Kane, and all the others who have travelled in the far regions of the great North, seem comparatively insignificant and unimportant.

Long ago the conquest of the Northwest Passage was virtually abandoned as an impossibility. The terrible fate of Sir John Franklin and his 108 men more than half a century ago, led to a cessation of interest in the undertaking except for the heroic efforts that were made to rescue Franklin and his crew or to learn the fate of these brave Englishmen. Long prior to that, as early as 1818, Great Britain offered a standing reward of £20,000, or nearly $100,000, to the first man who should succeed in sailing through the waterway which various navigators had proven to exist. Amundsen is the first man, the conqueror of the Northwest Passage, but whether the old-time offer has been revoked, or whether Amundsen will present any claim to the reward, is yet to be disclosed.

The route taken by Amundsen, with the distances traversed by him, is as follows: From Disco Island, on the west Greenland coast, the explorer followed that coast north to Wassstenholm Sound, 630 geographical miles; thence across the head of Baffin's Bay to Cape Horsburgh, 190 geographical miles; to Lancaster Sound, to Beechey Bay, and to Erebus Island, 270 geographical miles; southward to Peel Sound and Franklin Strait, to the magnetic pole, 340 geographical miles; still southward through Ross Strait, 160 geographical miles; to the narrow strait south of King William's Land, and thence through the strait separating Victoria Land and Wallaston Land from the Mainland, to Cape Bathurst, 700 geographical miles; thence to Herschel Island, on the Alaskan coast of the Arctic Ocean, 250 geographical miles.

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SOLE AGENTS.

MONTREAL BANKERS REACHING FAR WEST

Will Open Up a Number of New Branches in Manitoba and British Columbia.

A special Montreal despatch says: The leading Canadian banks, with head offices in Montreal, have decided on the adoption of an entirely different policy with regard to the establishment of branches throughout the western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Up to the present the Montreal banks have rather allowed the Toronto and Hamilton banks to get in ahead of them in most of the new towns, but an announcement today shows that, during the next year, the Montreal banks will be keen competitors in almost every section of the West. The Bank of Commerce has been the most active in the West, but many branches have been opened up by the Dominion and the Bank of Hamilton.

The Montreal banks which will now become articularly aggressive are the Merchants', the Royal, the Molsons and the Hochelaga.

The Merchants' bank, in the past few weeks, has opened six new branches, three in Alberta, at Alix, Stettler and Daisland; in Manitoba, at Shoal Lake and Russell, and in British Columbia, at Vancouver.

The Royal bank has a branch at Winnipeg, and will follow up by opening branches at the important centres of the new provinces.

The Royal bank already has fourteen branches in British Columbia, and will become particularly active in the western provinces, and Ontario will be well established all over Canada. The Molsons will open branches at Edmonton and Vancouver, and the Hochelaga also intends opening at these two places and at other points later on.

Poultry Association.—The Victoria Poultry and Pet Stock association will hold its regular monthly meeting Tuesday next, at 8 p. m. in the parlors of the Queen's hotel.

Sacred Recital.—An organ and sacred recital will be given at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on April 18th under the auspices of the choir. Further announcement will be given later.

Pioneer's Death.—On Wednesday H. Hughes, a pioneer of New Westminster, passed away at the Royal City. He was born in England in 1850, and came to Canada when a boy. He was chief on the C. P. R. trains operating between Vancouver and Montreal for over five years. In 1890 he left the C. P. R. service and started in business for himself in New Westminster. He leaves a widow and a small family.

Sooke Lake Fishing.—The cabins conducted by "Teddy" Holmes for so many years at Sooke lake have changed hands. They have been taken over by Joe Coldwell, who intends making a number of improvements. He will extend the sleeping as well as the boating accommodation so that a large number will be able to visit that popular resort and be assured of necessary conveniences.

Colds Caused by Cold, Wet Feet

Few children understand the danger of getting their feet wet, and especially on their way to and from school delight in trying the thin ice. The usual outcome is colds, croup and severe coughs and much anxiety to parents.

By the prompt use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine you can keep the cough loose, prevent further development of the cold and cure it up in two or three days, whereas the usual lifetime of a cold is three or four weeks, to say nothing of the serious results so frequently the outcome.

Mothers insure their children against croup by the use of the great family medicine, for it gives frequently in small doses it prevents the dreadful choking spasms, and soon effects a thorough cure.

Whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, croup and severe chest colds are quickly brought under control by the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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OLD
CALEDONIAN
IS A WHIRLWIND
AT SETTLING DISPUTES.
BETTER THAN GOING
TO LAW—TRY IT.

The Colonist.

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27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

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Three months	1 25
Six months	2 50
One year	$5 00

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

The Vancouver office of The Colonist has been removed to 612 Hastings Street, corner of Howe, where patrons and others will find this paper on file, and where all information may be obtained as to subscription and advertising rates. C. F. Beaven is in charge of the office.

Victoria's Daily Weather

MARCH, 1906

Highest temperature...62.9
Lowest temperature...21.2
Mean temperature....44.26
Total precipitation for the month, 0.67 inch.

BRETHREN LOVE ONE ANOTHER.

We are going to preach a sermon to the ministers of the gospel this morning. Our text will be "Christian Charity." Charity is a wide mantle. It covereth a multitude of sins and shortcomings. It it not confined to philanthropy, or the giving of alms. These are the least of all its good deeds. It is kind, loving, full of good-will, forbearing. It thinks no ill of any man, it sets naught down in malice, it is forgiving in spirit, it is not revengeful, it is not stubborn, it will give and take, it will meet others half way, it is tolerant of other's religious views, it seeks no advantage, when wrong it admits its mistakes, it is a light that shines in dark places. Charity is the essence of the Golden Rule, which seeks to do as we would be done by. When it prays its prays that our trespasses be forgiven as we forgive others. It invokes us to love our neighbor as ourselves and to do good to all men. It is the Sermon on the Mount boiled down into one little word, the most potent and full of meaning in the English language. Milton, paraphrasing Holy Writ said that "our whole practical duty in religion is contained in charity, or the love of God and our neighbor." Love and charity are synonymous terms. How many of us are charitable? We know that editors of newspapers do not love their contemporaries as they do themselves. How many ministers of the gospel in Victoria are charitable in their judgment of those not of the cloth? How many of them love the man in the pew, or the man outside of his church as he does himself? How many of them reflect its spirit truly when they utter the Lord's prayer? How many of them are imbued with the teachings of the Golden Rule?

Those of us who have been reading the newspapers during the past week will agree that there are some exceptions to be made before we can answer in the affirmative in each case. Our Savour when He was reviled, reviled not again. When He was wrongfully accused answered not His accusers. Do those who speak in His name always follow His example? Do they not themselves become the revilers and the accusers? If they answer that they have been attacked, are they better than their neighbors who attack them? Those who use the sword will be slain by the sword. Are Christian ministers permitted consistently to use the weapons of their enemies, even if their enemies be as evil as they allege? It appears to us that if the pulpit is to hold its power in the land, there must be a revision not of creeds or Christian tenets, but of practical ethics. There must be an earnest enquiry into the nature of the religion it teaches and an exemplification in daily life of those axioms that are scattered so freely from the church forum each Lord's day. To whom are we to look for example if not to our spiritual advisers and the dispensers of pious precept? Is the church to be regarded merely as part of the paraphernalia of society—as merely the formal repository of the institutes of theology and religion, without moral responsibility as to their observance? It would appear so, if we accept the attitude of some of the clergymen in connection with the Protestant Orphans' Home.

Let us review the case to some extent. Our readers will agree that as a squabble about the ostensible care of that institution which had a Christian object in view, it was not creditable to the cause of religion, and a reflection upon the reputation of Victoria for good works. The care of the orphans, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, is a Christian work—one of the many ramifications of Christian charity. It is a good work without being necessarily sectarian. "Suffer the little children to come unto Me," are the words of One who loved, whose heart bled for the helpless and the orphan, regardless of color, race or creed. The Protestant Orphans' Home was an institution endowed by a gentleman whose views were peculiar, but whose heart was in the right direction. The purposes he had in view were carried into effect under a public act of incorporation. Its affairs have been managed successfully by officers appointed at the annual meeting. We need not discuss the details of constitutional regularity. There are doubts as to whether certain changes made in the manner of electing the directors were legal or not. At all events, they had the authority of usage and were not objected to. The object of the changes was to give the various Protestant denominations representation on the board and, if possible, increasing the interest of the affairs of the Home and incidentally of increasing the subscriptions. In this it hopelessly failed, but no matter.

One of the gentlemen who for many years has taken a deep interest in the Home, and has acted in various official capacities, was Mr. Charles Hayward. We refer to him not because we have any particular concern in his connection with the proceedings which have been taken, but because of the course of action that has been taken in regard to him by certain citizens, which, in our opinion, is worthy of condemnation. He has devoted more time and attention to the institution than probably any other man in the city, and has been a regular subscriber and contributor ever since his connection with the work, dating about twenty years back. His services entitle him to courteous consideration and recognition. Whatever his political faults may be, he at least deserves credit for this. What has happened?

Mr. Hayward, in connection with municipal politics, has had a quarrel with certain clergymen of the city, who opposed his candidature in the recent mayoralty campaign very bitterly. He was beaten in the contest, but it was decided to carry the war against him still farther into Africa. A scheme was concocted to defeat him for the presidency of the Protestant Orphans' Home. There were no charges of malfeasance in office, no complaints of inattention to its affairs, or of neglect of the inmates of the orphanage under his direction. Certain reverend gentlemen say that there was time for a change and that honorary offices of the kind should not in perpetuity belong to one man; but that was not stated at the annual meeting. The promoters of the agitation for his removal did not go to Mr. Hayward and state their objections on these grounds. They went stealthily to work and had him deposed without warning, very much like the methods employed by the unregenerate and unscrupulous politicians. The gentleman who was elected in his stead was not a subscriber, although he may have been a contributor, and did not pay his subscription until after his election in order to be qualified for the position.

There is more to be said about the matter. We think we are correct in stating that with the exception of two of the clergymen who were present and of those who engineered the deposal, not one had been subscribers to the institution or had ever visited it or taken any interest in it whatsoever. We have no hesitation in saying that their new found zeal in the Protestant Orphans' Home was for the purpose of defeating and worsting Mr. Hayward—a plan of action wholly unworthy of the office of Christian clergymen, and one calculated to bring their high professions and the cause of the church into disrepute. It was the work of politicians, not pastors. We need not here refer to the proceedings of the various meetings that have been held to arrive at a settlement of the matter, and the sentiments that have been expressed by some of the clergymen who took part. Their remarks have been reported, and they carry with them their own condemnation. They breathe not a single sentiment of Christian charity. Discovered to be in the wrong, they have refused to be conciliatory, and in a spirit of revenge have threatened to do various awful things if not permitted to have their own way. In saying so much we are simply reflecting the views of a great majority of our readers, who are surprised and pained that such spirit should be displayed by their Christian teachers.

Our object in calling attention to this matter this Sabbath morning is to emphasize the necessity of ministers of the gospel carefully measuring themselves by the standard with which they measure the conduct of members of their congregation and those who belong to the big outside world of their congregations. Is it not possible, is it not very likely, that they will be measured by the judgment they mete out to others? Is it probable that the standard of ethics in the conduct of public affairs will be raised by the resort on the part of clergymen to the methods of the politician in ward politics, methods which cannot be sanctified by any canon of scripture? If the role which the politician and the ordinary publican play in achieving their ends is to be deplored, how much is it to be deplored when the role is enacted by men who always take high grounds in their professions and pray that the unregenerate in the community may be regenerated and made like themselves?

There is a serious responsibility resting upon the minister of the gospel that he should so walk that his precept and practice in public as well as private matters may harmonize. Very many citizens, as stated, have been pained as well as surprised that in the proceedings to which we have referred there was a total lack of Christian charity, of forbearance and of good-will displayed. We naturally look to our spiritual advisers to set the example wherever such qualities are required in the settlement of a dispute or the adjustment of grievances. If they do not, what must we expect from the worldlings to whom they are opposed? If a clergyman by any chance happen to be wrong, should he not be the first to acknowledge it? If he has even unknowingly done an injustice, should he not make amends? If he has been sinned against, should he not willingly forgive, as he himself expects to be forgiven? Should not his every effort be to promote peace and harmony in the community, even at the sacrifice of his own feelings and his own pride? As Christians, should there not be wholesale searching into our own hearts and an examination of motives so that we may not do things which may prove a stumbling block to our weaker brethren? If we preach charity, do we practice it? Do we really love our neighbor as ourselves and hold him no ill-will? Is our object to bless him and not to curse and get even with him? If we think we do all these things we are apt to deceive ourselves and deceive others at the same time.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

APRIL 8.

1361—John the Good, king of France, died.
1492—Lorenzo de Medici died.
1546—Council of Trent declared against the Lutheran system.
1603—King Philip IV. of Spain born. Died September 17, 1665.
1663—First play bill issued from Drury Lane theatre, London.
1704—Henry Sidney, earl of Romney, died.
1732—David Rittenhouse, astronomer, born. Died June 26, 1796.
1735—Francis L. Ragotski, prince of Transylvania, died.
1763—George Grenville became premier to King George III.
1793—Edmund C. Genet, first minister from French republic to United States, arrived at Charleston.
1795—Marriage of George IV. and Caroline of Brunswick.
1801—Rosetta, Egypt, surrendered by French to British.
1818—King Christian IX. of Denmark born. Died January 29, 1906.
1835—William von Humboldt, philologist, died.
1854—Ganges canal opened with great ceremony.
1864—Battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La.
1868—Steamer Seabird burnt on Lake Michigan; 25 lives lost.
1885—Prince and Princess of Wales visited Ireland.
1893—Capture of seals prohibited in Behring sea during 1893.
1895—General James L. Kemper, ex-governor of Virginia, died.
1895—U. S. supreme court declared income tax null and void in so far as it affected state, county or municipal bonds.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

IMPERIALIST WRITES.

Sir—The result of my letter has been sufficiently encouraging to warrant a statement of the plan I advocated. Briefly, it is as follows:

There are societies in the Motherland that will send people to their friends in the colonies under certain conditions.

I have asked if they will send respectable men to farmers here who guarantee steady work on a certain scale of wages.

I wish to hear from all employers who can do this, so that I can submit what is required. I already have several applications.

It is not a "charitable scheme," as is generally understood by the term, and has nothing in common with those reckless and heartless proceedings in the Northwest and Ontario.

IMPERIALIST.

Care Colonist office.

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While Eggs are cheap, preserve them for future use. Fifteen or Twenty-five cents invested in SHOTBOLT'S WATER GLASS now, and a few minutes of your time will save you dollars next winter. IT KEEPS THE EGGS FRESH. SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE, 59 Johnson St., near Govrnm'nt St. Electric Sign

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In 1751, Dr. Walls started the Royal Worcester Pottery. In 1850, Minton commenced in Staffordshire, followed immediately by Copeland and that king of all potters, Josiah Wedgwood. Limoges and the Royal Bonn Potteries were founded about this date. All these, in spite of many ups and downs, are flourishing to this day, and year by year adding to the ceramic art goods which, in course of time, will become almost priceless. Many of their beautiful works are being displayed for your inspection in our Government Street window and in our China Department.

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AGENTS.

Phone 1032. 16 Trounce Ave.

Magpie Minstrels.—The local talent taking part in the Magpie minstrels is as follows: Mrs. Courtenay, Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Mrs. Beauchamp Tye, Miss Lamont, Mrs. D. E. Campbell, Mrs. Goward, Miss Sehl, Miss Lugrin, Miss Hickey, Miss Newcombe, Miss Buckert, Miss Moresby, Misses Devereux, Miss Newling, Miss Todd, Miss Green, Miss Bell, Miss Bray, Miss King and Messrs. Goward, Tye, Brown, Kent, Hibben, Henwood, Drake, Prior, Bray, Sehl, Clute, Richardson, Oliver, Moxon, Petch, Earle, Berkeley, Wallace, Yorke, Scholefield, Hardie, Foote and Austin.

Special Sale for short time of Garden Hose. Why pay $2.00 to guarantee 50 feet hose; carry your own guarantee, a hose mender only cost 5c. $3.00 per coil of 50 feet, including couplings. Hurry! Hurry! Hurry! and buy J. H. Warner Co., Ltd., 106 Yates street. Phone 270

Anglers Attention!

Split-cane Rods, $1.25 up. Special Rods for Trolling. Special Spoons for Sawtick Arm. Fresh Gut Traces and Cast. Scotch Flies.

Rod Repairs a Specialty

—AT—

FOX'S

78 Government Street

SNAP

Fine Modern Dwelling For Sale Cheap, on Easy Terms.

HEISTERMAN & CO.

Local News

Confirmation Services.—The bishop of the diocese will hold confirmation services this morning in St. James church. All seats will be free.

Refuge Home.—The regular monthly meeting of the Refuge Home committee will be held at the home on Tuesday afternoon next at three o'clock.

St. Andrews' Society.—A meeting of the members of the St. Andrews' society will be held in Sir William Wallace hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Important business will be discussed.

Will Sing Solos.—Mrs. Cartwright of Oakland, California and Mr. W. J. Dowler will be the soloists at the Metropolitan church this evening. The musical service will be specially good.

Ladies Guild.—The Ladies Guild of St. Johns church will hold a sale of work on the 24th inst in the school room. Further particulars will be given later.

Sacred Cantata.—Tomorrow evening the large and efficient choir of Christ Church cathedral will sing the sacred cantata "The Crucifixion" at the close of the evening service. This work, which is perhaps the best of Sir John Stainer's many compositions, fills a twofold object; it presents sacred music in its highest form and depicts the agony of Gethsemane and the Tragedy of Calvary so graphically as to make it a sermon of such strength that it must impress all who hear it. The solos have been entrusted to Messrs. A. T. Goward, H. Kent, W. Williams and P. Wollaston jr.; the duet, "O 'twas love," to Messrs. Goward and Kent and the quartett, "God so loved the world," to Miss Raper, Mrs. Floyd, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Melhuish. Mr. Geo. Pauline, who has been organist of the cathedral for fifteen years, will preside at the organ and the whole work will be under the direction of the choirmaster, Mr. S. Floyd.

Rainbow Trout.—Mr. H. E. Levy, yesterday brought into the city a rainbow trout, 10 inches long, taken from Sooke lake. This is the first of this species of trout known to have been caught in the island lakes, and may be accounted for by the fact of three or four rainbow trout from the mountain lake of the interior of British Columbia having been placed into Sooke lake.

Nine-Hour Day.—On the first of May next, a nine-hour day is to be enforced on the B. C. Electric Railway company's street system instead of the ten hour shift now in vogue. The car men having met and reached a decision to this effect, their proposition has it is understood been acceptable to the company. The result will be an increase in the number of men employed on the cars. The number now engaged on the cars is 72.

Easter Durbar.—On Wednesday next what is to be known as an "Easter Durbar" will be given by the ladies auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. at the residence of R. L. Drury, M. P. P., 230 Pandora avenue, under the patronage of his worship, Mayor Morley and Mrs. Morley. Useful and fancy articles on sale afternoon and evening, commencing at 3 o'clock. There will be a minstrel performance in the evening. Supper 6 to 8 o'clock. Proceeds will form nucleus for a Y. M. C. A. building fund.

Fitting Send-Off.—Yesterday some gentlemen were in consultation with his worship, the mayor as the suggestion that some steps should be taken to fittingly mark the departure of the Imperial forces from Esquimalt, and the result was a decision to call a public meeting to be held at the city hall on Wednesday next at 8 p. m. to consider the whole question. At this meeting the attendance of ladies is especially asked, the intention being to invite ladies of the city to join in making the leave-taking ceremonies as complete a success as possible. No conclusion has been reached as to detail, and the meeting of Wednesday evening is for the purpose of settling these and appointing committees to carry them out. It is understood, however, that the Alexandra club and the Ladies' Musical club will assist in making the affair a success.

Praises Association.—J. A. Grant, who was one of the delegates from British Columbia to the Fruit Growers' convention at Ottawa has come back thoroughly in love with the work which is done by the Tourist association. A visit to New York satisfied him that the work was a most important one. Going to the Northern Pacific offices in that city he sought information respecting the city of Victoria for the benefit of some friends. He found the little booklet "Victoria the Beautiful." This publication had a great effect upon those whom he showed it to. He feels satisfied now that there is a splendid work done by this class of literature, and all he lamented was that there was not more information distributed. Other centres in Washington state were well represented by literature of a catchy character, but the little publication from Victoria seemed to have exactly the information desired.

The Racycle leads all other wheels so far because it is the quickest and cheapest method of transportation ever yet invented; it is a labor-savor, it is healthful, pleasurable, economical and useful; it is a utility both for pleasure and for business; it shortens for time and space; it will stand without hitching, requires no expensive fuel to propel it, and finally there is no danger from explosion. Clayton & Costin, Johnson street are agents for the Racycle.

HOTEL DAVIES AND POODLE DOG

Menu

Sunday, April 8.

From 5 to 8. Price 50c.

SOUP—Mock Turtle. Asperges. Consomme.

FISH—Steamed Clams. Boiled Ling Cod, Egg Sauce. Baked Halibut, Spanish. Fried Silver Smelts.

SALAD—Lobster Mayonnaise.

BOILED—Swift's Premium Ham, Champagne Sauce.

ENTREES—Oyster Patties. Lamb Cutlettes, Breaded. Aspetit Pois. Devilled Crab en Shell. Asparagus on Toast. Jelly Omelette.

ROASTS—Chicken with dressing. Loin of Pork, Apple Sauce. Prime Ribs of Beef au jus.

VEGETABLES—Cream Corn. Cauliflower. Baked and Mashed Potatoes.

DESSERT—Queen of Puddings. Cocoanut Custard. Rhubarb Pie. Compote White Figs. Nectarine Jelly. Vanila Ice-cream. Assorted Fruit. Cake.

Imported Table Claret, 25c. per pint.

We are taking orders for Mrs. Elisabeth Nuttall Hopkins' Poems "Thoughts in Verse." Sample copy can be seen at the store, price $1.00 each. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

COTTON'S MIXTURE

Is not a mixture of cotton, but of the highest grade of tobacco.

75 Cents Quarter-Pound

Sold only by

E. A. MORRIS,

Tobacconist. Government St.

Use telephone to Nanaimo. Use telephone to Chilliwack.

Essex Brand

TOMATOES

3 Tins for..... 25c

Wm. B. HALL

GROCER

80 Douglas. Tel. 917

Use telephone to Ladners.

Use Telephone to Seattle

WE REMOVE

TO OUR

NEW PREMISES

31 Fort Street

—ON—

Tuesday the 10th

We will then open a large assortment of NEW GOODS that will surpass any goods for quality and style ever shown here.

Save your money by buying at

PEDEN'S

Merchant Tailor

Use telephone to Vancouver.

F. Krooger, 52½ Fort street will maintain a "High Standard" in every part of his work and can safely be intrusted with simple as well as elaborate designs of Draping or Upholstering. Phone 1148.

Just arrived and must be sold at once, a large assortment of Children's Embroidery, Muslin Hats and Bonnets at the People's Store, 88½ Douglas St.

HAIR BRUSHES

IN GREAT VARIETY

—AT—

Mrs. C. Kosche's

HAIR DRESSING PARLORS

65 Douglas Street.

THE PEOPLES' STORE

JUST ARRIVED,

AND MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

A Sample Line of Children's White Embroidery Muslin Hats and Bonnets

These Goods will be Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices. See Window.

THE PEOPLES' STORE, - - 88½ DOUGLAS STREET

Dr. Garesche removed to 118 Yates St. Dr. Garesche removed to 118 Yates St.

FINAL NOTICE

All holders of tags, certificates or coupons redeemable for premiums are requested to send them in for redemption without delay and get their premiums, as we will positively close our premium department on April 30, 1906, after which date no tags, certificates or coupons will be received or redeemed.

The American Tobacco Company of Canada.
The Empire Tobacco Company.
The B. Houde Company.

FINE NEW BLOCK ON GOVERNMENT ST.

Promis Building Very Creditable Addition to Business Premises of City.

IS MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT

Most of the Stores and Offices Have Already Been Occupied.

The new Promis building which has been erected on Government street is now all but completed, the few remaining details will be finished in a few days and it will then be one of the finest and most complete buildings in this city. The erection of this building has considerably enhanced the value of property in that section of the city, and so many have been the inquiries for stores that Mr. Promis has been forced to refuse several.

The demand for stores on lower Government street has become very general, and at present there are not enough to supply the demand. The completion of this handsome block has been eagerly awaited by those who were successful in securing stores. Many expressions of approval have been heard; in fact, several visitors from the South have not hesitated to state that the building presents a better front than any business block of similar size on the coast. The beautiful white enamel brick gives the building a decidedly attractive appearance and those who have been lucky enough to secure space in the building, as well as those in the neighborhood, are congratulating not only themselves but Mr. Promis as well for the improvement. It is not only the exterior of the building that is attractive, but one has only to step inside to see

How Handsomely the Interior Has Been Fitted Up

In company with the owner, a Colonist representative yesterday had the privilege of going through the building, and that the word of Mr. Promis to erect a modern building has been carried out only needs a glance at the apartments to prove.

On the second floor the building has been laid out into twenty-four rooms and in such a manner that all have a plentiful supply of daylight. The front offices have been secured by Dr. S. G. Clemence for his dental parlors. This section is composed of four rooms, which have been very nicely fitted up for the convenience of the doctor's many patients. He has two reception rooms, a work room and his operating room.

The remaining portion of the upstairs is arranged in corridors with suites of rooms on either side and in the center is the hallway. The hallway has no dark corners such as are to be found in many of the passageways of other buildings. It is arranged in a very original style which had been suggested by Mr. Promis and which gives it a very neat appearance.

Immediately over the hall is a large skylight running the entire distance of the floor, and which makes it possible to give every room

An Abundant Supply of Light

At present the walls are made of rough plaster in original color, but as soon as entirely dry it is intended to color them, which will make it much more attractive.

In the rear of the building the rooms are arranged in three suites of two rooms each, all of which have a magnificent view of the harbor and its approach. The rooms are all finished in antique oak, which is now being used in all modern and up-to-date buildings.

Special attention has been given to the lighting of the building. Not only is there an abundant supply of daylight, but the proprietor has had installed a combination electric light and gas lighting system, which is of the latest approved type and is in keeping with the other arrangements of the building.

The lavatories on this floor are also neatly arranged. The floors are all tile, while the fittings are made entirely of marble. The staircase is also very well lighted and is finished in the same manner as the rooms. The entrance to the stairway is magnificently finished with genuine mahogany, the swinging doors being made entirely of that wood and fitted with solid bronze ornaments w.

Beveled Plate Glass Windows

In the vestibule is arranged a bulletin board on which will be shown the occupants of the different rooms. The ground floor is occupied by F. G. Maynard with a stock of boots and shoes, and Campbell's millinery store. The fronts of these stores are also finished with mahogany. Handsome plate glass windows are provided for each store, and they are held together by angle iron instead of nickel. This is the first time that this sort of fixtures has been used in the city, and with a very neat finish they set off the front of the building to perfection. While the lower windows are plate glass, the upper part is made of prismatic glass, which is now being used in all business blocks in the United States.

The Entrance

to these premises, like that of the staircase, has a tile floor, with oval-shaped bevel cut plate glass doors.

The interior of Campbell's store is in the shape of an "L," giving him enough space for his growing trade. The front part of the store will be used entirely for the sales department, while in the rear will be three fitting rooms. The office will be arranged on

A Raised Balcony

overlooking the entire store, and besides this there will also be a reception room. The entire length of the store will be 145 feet, with a width of about half that. The store, in keeping with the other parts of the building, will be amply lighted, which will be a great help to not only the sellers, but also the purchasers.

Mr. Maynard also has a very fine store and is arranging it in a most up-to-date manner. The basement is also well lighted. The portion under the Campbell store has been secured by that firm for a workshop, and storeroom. The

Floors Are All Concrete

which makes it absolutely dry and no cause for complaint against dampness will be heard. The basement on the other section of the building is the same and will make a fine storeroom.

The building throughout is fitted with a hot water system, a large Gurney boiler being installed which will make it comfortable for the tenants even in the coldest weather.

Under the direction of Mr. Promis an entirely new method of handling the awning has been introduced which makes it possible for the awning to be raised or lowered from inside of the store, instead of defacing the front of the building with tackle. With the white enamel bricks set off with terra cotta cornices and mahogany and the plate glass windows, the building presents a very fine appearance.

Work on the building was commenced about October 1st, but owing to a number of unforseen delays the construction has taken longer than anticipated, but Mr. Promis is not grumbling over this, as he is now satisfied that he has the finest and most complete business block of the size north of San Francisco.

Messrs. Hooper & Watkins were architects for the building, while the contract has been carried out by George Snider.

The newly occupied stores were open for business last evening, and with their brightly lighted windows made that section of Government street very attractive.

Miss Underhill will give a new monologue "Zingarella," in the costume of a gypsy flower girl, at her recital in Institute hall, Tuesday evening next. *

The very latest in Dress Goods, black and white checks, all wool, 50c per yd. Lustres, 35c Scotch Ginghams, 15c; voiles, 20c. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street. *

ELECTRIC CAR SPRINKLER.

City Engineer Topp Returns After Inspecting One in Use in Vancouver.

After having spent a couple of days in Vancouver inspecting the electric sprinkler, City Engineer Topp returned on Friday evening. Mr. Topp is well satisfied with his examination and if the car for this city comes up to the one that is used in the Terminal City there will be no cause for complaint.

The car was taken out for the special benefit of Mr. Topp and he was shown how it worked and the effect it had on the streets.

In conversation with a Colonist reporter, Mr. Topp yesterday said that the car was a good one and did its work thoroughly. It holds about 2600 gallons and in making a trial trip for his benefit it covered 6200 feet in less than 15 minutes. The Vancouver car has lots of force and before those in charge could get it regulated, they had thrown water clear on a number of the awnings over the stores. It was soon regulated, however, and did good work.

The amount of water put on the streets will be regulated by the speed which the car travels—the slower it moves the more water flows.

The test, according to Mr. Topp was highly satisfactory and proved that the electric car would do more and better work than the horse carts. Mr. Topp is anxious that an early start be made on the car for this city so that it may be put in operation this summer.

The agreement has not yet been signed but it is expected that it will come up before the council on Monday evening's meeting when it will be finally disposed of.

Malta-Vita

"The Perfect Food"

It is the only food for children and the best food for grown or growing people because it is only pure grain—has absolutely no foreign sweetening substance. It is made in the cleanest food factory in the world from the whole wheat and combines all the elements that make blood, brain, nerves, muscle and bone. Besides it's just the best you ever tasted. At all grocers. Always ready to eat.

THE ENTERPRISE OF ONE LOCAL FIRM

Angus Campbell & Co. Occupy Fine New Premises on Government Street.

Benjamin Disraeli once remarked that the surest sign of prosperity in a city was the enlargement of existing business houses. He pointed out that whereas increases from outsiders might often arise from a mistaken estimate of a city's prosperity, an established house very seldom made such a blunder, and never risked increased expenditure of capital unless pretty certain that it was necessitated by the growing requirements of their fellow citizens.

Messrs. Angus Campbell & Co. have shown an abundant faith in the future of Victoria in a development which more than doubles the capacity of their business. This reference is to their new showrooms situated in the handsome new Promis block on Government street, a description of which will doubtless be most interesting.

The Noticeable Feature

from the outside is the very handsome deeply recessed windows, protected on two sides by the finest plate glass, and decorated on the back and other side with beveled edge mirrors surmounted by panel work in white enamel picked out with gold. The entrance doors are quite a feature with their large oval beveled edge glass panels, through which can be seen a long vista of those charming and dainty creations which act as a magnet to the feminine population.

On entering, the eye vainly attempts to take in the tremendous length of this new store, which is about 150 feet, made more impressive by the unbroken outlook over the harbor. Turning to the objects nearest at hand, one is greeted with

Handsome Show-Cases

tastefully filled with costumes and feminine finery, which have been put together in these centres of fashion, Paris, London and Vienna.

After passing the show-cases, one finds on the left a section devoted to neckwear, hosiery, belts, gloves and the smaller articles of ladies' attire. Further along on the left-hand side the whole section is devoted to a wonderful display of corsets. Messrs. Campbell have gained an enviable reputation for their corsets, and it is their intention not to be satisfied, but to strive for the best reputation possible, the approval of all the ladies of Victoria.

On the right-hand side, whitewear, ladies' underwear of all classes and children's dresses occupy the attention of the courteous assistants. At the end of the corset department

The Store Widens

out to a breadth of 50 feet, taking in the whole width of the block. This spot will likely become memorable as the centre of fashion for Victoria ladies. In it are grouped and displayed costumes, coats, rain-coats, skirts, underskirts, frocks and frillings of all descriptions, from the severely plain tailored costume to the richest ball dress or the most fashionable Parisian opera cloak.

In organizing their new showrooms Campbells have paid the greatest attention to the convenience of their customers in the "trying-on" department, for which purpose three separate rooms have been built in this section, two of which are devoted to the fitting on of costumes, skirts, etc., and the third to the fitting of corsets.

A number of long cheval mirrors have been erected in positions where they will be of most use to enable a lady to judge with the greatest accuracy of the fit of her intended purchase.

The Store is Splendidly Lighted

by both gas and electricity, and very elaborate precautions have been taken for heating with the aid of eight radiators. In the daytime the huge windows over Langley street and facing Government street insure a diffusion of light throughout the whole of the showrooms.

At the Langley street end of the costume showroom a balcony has been erected for the specific purpose of giving customers a fine sitting room in which they can rest and read the fashion papers, and at the same time take in one of the most magnificent views which it is possible to imagine, namely, over the beautiful harbor, across the pine-clad slopes of Victoria West to the purple-tinted Sooke hills in the distance.

One half the balcony is devoted to this sitting room; advantage of the other half is being taken to remove the clerical department right out of the way of the showrooms

One of the Features

of the new premises, is the spacious floor stretching the entire length of the store, under the showrooms. This cannot be called a cellar, for owing to the sloping nature of the ground at the Langley street end this floor is practically the first floor of the building. The Langley street end has been fitted up with toilet and dressing rooms; and the remainder, stretching right away to Government street, is devoted to the storing of cases; it is already full of cases of merchandise bearing those talismanic titles which appeal so strongly to the well-dressed—Paris, London, Vienna, New York and Toronto.

When the Colonist representative was busy taking in all these details, many of these cases were being opened and their contents made ready for the opening display to which Campbells are welcoming the whole of the gentler sex of Victoria and vicinity.

Y. M. C. A. WORK.

A Colonist reporter was yesterday shown the work done in examination by the bookkeeping class of the Y. M. C. A., and it reflects great credit upon the officials, the instructor and the young men of the class, who, judging by the excellent showing, certainly used their spare time to excellent advantage.

When it is understood that only one hour per week has been devoted to this subject, the good results reflect the greater credit upon all concerned, and the instruction must have been supplemented by continuous enthusiasm on the part of the pupils to have achieved such creditable results.

The Y. M. C. A. deserves credit for encouraging the work by placing a very low fee for the list of subjects, including writing, arithmetic, bookkeeping, composition, mechanical drawing and machine mathematics.

One of the young men of the class has just received a good appointment. The merchants and other employers of the city when in need of office employees should consult with the officials of the association and the instructor before engaging assistants.

EDWARD OLNEY THE MARVELOUS HEALER

Hundreds of people in Victoria bless this man for relieving them of their ailments, as heart, lung, kidney, liver or female troubles, rheumatism, stiff joints, aches and pains of all sorts, in fact all manner of ills are cured by this White Magician.

People have come on crutches and walked away with them in one hand long standing diseases been cured in even one treatment.

You should not miss the opportunity of seeing this wonderful man, in public or in private. Lecture on the laws of healing at the large A. O. U. W. hall this afternoon at 3, to be followed by free demonstrations of healing. If you are suffering, go and be healed free. Admission 10c. Seats for all.

No matter how hopeless your case, you should call on the Healer at the St. Francis Hotel parlors. Consultation free. It will surely pay you to investigate.

A STEP FORWARD IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Opening of Working Department Of Chemistry Class Victoria College.

A decided advancement in technical education has recently been made in this city by the opening of the working department of the chemistry class at the Victoria College. Provision for this branch of study was made by last year's board of school trustees but it is only within the past few days that it has been open and ready for use. The department has been advocated ever since the High school was erected but owing to the state of the finances it was impossible to arrange for it till last year.

The laboratory occupies a room in the northeast corner of the building and is admirably suited for the work that will be carried on there. The fittings now permit at least 24 pupils to be working at the same time, they are now able to do the work themselves instead of only being shown, as in the past.

The laboratory is complete in every detail and on entering the room one imagines himself an up-to-date chemist shop. Everything is neat and kept very clean. The working tables are arranged in two rows with benches on either side so that at each table there are twelve pupils, working being separated by a small partition, made necessary to hold the many different chemicals with which the work is carried on.

Every bench is arranged with all paraphernalia necessary for the work as well as a small sink and water tap, while along the partition are arranged small shelves on which are neatly placed the small vessels containing the acids and other chemicals.

In another corner is the gas tank where different kinds of gases are generated, while immediately along side is the cabinet of the instructor.

The class is in charge of A. J. Pineo, B. A., who has been largely instrumental in bringing the necessity for such an equipment before the school authorities.

With this addition to the facilities of the school it now gives the pupils the opportunity of preparing for matriculation and second year work for McGill university. It will also be possible for first year pupils to take a certain amount of work in this room to qualify themselves for the study of physics which is also required from pupils deciding to enter McGill.

At present there are about 38 in the class, which is larger than the matriculation class has ever been.

Many of the articles that are used are manufactured by the pupils at the manual training school which also show good work on the part of the pupils. The new laboratory is now being used regularly and the pupils are very much interested in the work.

Several applications have also been made to have night classes for this branch of study. Several of those who have made the request are endeavoring to enter college but while at school this branch was not taught and they now have to pay heavily for private teachers. It is thought that by a class being started the number of pupils who would take up the study would more than pay for the use of the room and a teacher, and by this manner make their expenses as a number going together could secure a teacher for much less than one alone could.

Council of Women.—The regular monthly meeting of the Local Council of Women will be held at the city hall tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. A full attendance of members is requested.

Mishap To Barge.—For the last few days a number of workmen have been employed in taking gravel to the tramway company's park at the Gorge in an endeavor to make a suitable beach for bathers. The gravel is secured near Craigflower, and is taken down in barges to the spot, where it is intended to dump it. While engaged in this performance on Friday the workment were unfortunate enough to have the scow go ashore. The scow was in charge of Capt. Wilks, who is acknowledged to be a very capable navigator, but unfortunately the tide set against him at a time when he was least expecting it and as a result he was put high and dry on a oyster bed. The crew were taken off by the tender and at high tide the scow was floated and proceeded to its destination.

WITH ROD AND GUN

In view of the increasing interest that has been taken of late in the fish and game of this province by both resident and non-resident sportsmen, the Colonist will publish in its Sunday's issue a column containing such news as will be interesting to those who delight in spending their leasure hours with rod or gun outwitting the wily trout or matching their skill as marksmen against the swift flying grouse, or fleet footed deer.

The efforts of the Vancouver and Victoria Fish and Game clubs to induce the sportsmen of B. C. to take a more active interest in the protection of fish and game are at last meeting the success they deserve.

A few years ago only two clubs having this end in view existed in this province; at present there are clubs with ever-growing membership at Fernie, Nelson, Revelstoke, Chilliwack, Vancouver, Nanaimo, Cumberland and Victoria, while letters are being constantly received by the secretaries of the existing clubs, from residents in those districts where clubs have not yet been formed, asking for information with a view of further increasing the number.

That Duncans and its vicinity is a poor place in which to break the game laws was again evidenced a few weeks ago when Magistrate Maitland Dougall sentenced J. Haggerty to thirty days in jail without the option of a fine for shooting two elk (a bull and a cow) at Cowichan lake after the close of the open season. Some twelve years ago elk were fairly plentiful at the head of the lake but they have not been seen for some years in this district until this year when a fine head was secured by Dr. Stoker and another smaller one by Mr. E. Price. Much satisfaction has been expressed that a severe sentence has been delt out to the first offender who has been convicted of shooting these splendid animals out of season.

An experiment is to be tried in the way of importing two new species of game birds into this province. The birds referred to are the Capercailzie and Blackgame, both natives of Norway and Sweden. They have been introduced with success into the United States, and should do equally well in B. C. The capercailzie is a large bird, an adult male weighing from nine to twelve pounds. They prefer the mountain tops to the low land and are shy and extremely wary with a very swift flight.

An order for some six dozen which will arrive next October has already been forwarded and another shipment to arrive early next spring will also be arranged for.

Though trout fishing under the provincial laws is not legal until the 25th of March, the Dominion fishery regulations allow the killing of these fish from January 1st. An enquiry made at the attorney-general's office elicited the information that the Dominion regulations override our local law and that consequently the latter is not worth the paper it is written on. Representations have been made from time to time to the Dominion authorities that the season, as set forth by the regulations (Jan. 1st to Nov. 1st) was far too long for Vancouver island, where we often have warm weather in February. The fish, in the lakes especially, bite freely as early as the first week in February and hundreds of fish which are in poor condition and quite unfit for food are killed. A petition will be drawn up asking the Dominion government to alter the regulations so as to conform with the dates as laid down by the provincial law. It is to be hoped that all local disciples of Isaac Walton will see that their names are attached to this petition.

Anglers from the Cowichan river report that the fishing in this famous stream is very good this spring, several baskets of fine trout being secured during the last two weeks, one lucky fisherman having to his credit twenty-two fish, some of which weighed two pounds and one beauty which scaled nearly three pounds. The usual complaints are heard of the Indians netting both the Cowichan and Koksilah rivers. Trout and steelheads with marks of nets are openly sold by the Indians. Thirteen fine steel heads were seen last week in one Siwash's wagon, all of which were caught in this manner. There is a local fishery officer stationed in the Cowichan district under whose very nose these illegal proceedings take place, but nothing is done to stop them. Almost any evening one may see some half dozen nets set in the Cowichan between the Quamichan Rancherie and the mouth of the river. Is it not about time that the fishery inspector should insist that the law should be observed.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught spent a couple of days last week fishing the head waters of the Cowichan river. Though the rain fell incessantly it did not damp the ardour of the royal sportsman.

Accompanied by Messrs. Christie and Burton the upper reaches of the river were fished with success, several fine trout being secured. The C. P. R. is to be congratulated on the arrangements which were made for the trip, the only drawback being the weather, which even this powerful corporation could not be expected to control.

It is early days yet to speak of the prospects for next season's grouse shooting. In some localities reports say that the "Hooters" are numerous, whereas reports to the contrary come from other districts, notably from the Summit and Shawnigan, where the birds are said to be scarce. The grouse shooting last year was very poor and many sportsmen advocate the extending of the close season to the 1st of October instead of opening the shooting on the 1st of September, as is at present the case.

The Colonist will be glad to receive items from its readers connected with either fishing or shooting. Communications for this column should be addressed "Rod and Gun, care Colonist," and should reach this office not later than Thursday for insertion in the following Sunday's issue.

IF YOU FEAR DIPHTHERIA, BEWARE OF A COLD

The best authorities now agree that the chances for contracting diphtheria are greatly enhanced by colds. If the child has a cold it is much more likely to contract diphtheria. The same is true of any of the much dreaded catching diseases. The cold prepares the system for the reception and development of the germs of these diseases; that is why one child will contract a disease, and another exposed at the same time will not take it. The one that takes it, as a rule, has a cold. Even slight colds are dangerous, and should have prompt and intelligent attention. Whether for a child or an adult you will find no better preparation than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon to effect a quick cure. There is no danger in giving it to children, as it contains no harmful drug.

Can You Resist Disease Germs?

Yes, and Become "Germ-Proof" by Driving Out Blood Humors and Restoring the System.

Why are doctors and hospitals so busy in spring-time? Easily answered. People haven't much surplus vigor in the spring; it was all used up in fighting off colds through the winter.

With thin blood and low vitality, the germs of disease become active and cause fevers and debility.

Your one protection is to get the abundant vigor that Ferrozone so quickly supplies; it gives spring sickness that "tired feeling," restores nerve energy and instills vim and force into every ailing organ of the body.

No abler restorative is known than Ferrozone; its influence is not temporary but lasting, laying a sound foundation of health that lasts till old age.

Mr. Nazaire Begin of Watton P. Q., Que., who received enormous benefit from Ferrozone, writes: "I cannot speak too highly in praise of Ferrozone. If any one had told me that any remedy could build up my nervous system so well, I wouldn't have believed it.

"Before using Ferrozone, I was run down in nerve and vital energy, and in very weak health.

"I didn't get enough sleep at night and felt poorly in the day time.

"Ferrozone has filled me up with energy and vim, increased my weight and made a new man of me."

Your health through the summer depends on clearing away all traces of spring sickness; the remedy is Ferrozone. Sold by all dealers, 50c per box or six boxes for $2.50. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

Menelik's Military Leader, Who Won Fame in War

Ras Maconnen.

Jibutel, French Somaliland, March.—Ras Makonnen, governor of Harrar, Abyssinia, is dead.

Ras Makonnen was the most prominent man in Abyssinia next to the Emperor Menelik. As a soldier he won undying fame, and it was he who commanded the forces of Menelik, inflicting a crushing defeat on the Italian troops under General Baratieri at the battle of Adowa in March, 1896. In October of the same year Italy signed the treaty of Addis Abeba, recognizing fully the independence of Abyssinia, so that the victory of Ras Makonnen was not a barren one.

At the battle of Adowa Ras Makonnen distinguished himself not only by the strategic disposition of his troops, but also by his great bravery. He was constantly in the front of the fighting line, exhorting his men to further deeds of bravery and in the thick of the fight he was shot through the arm, the concussion nearly unseating him from the saddle. His son saw his predicament and dashed to his father's rescue, saved his life by killing an Italian officer, who was just about to shoot him.

Captain Montague Sinclair Wellby, in his book "Twixt Sirdar and Menelik" described Ras Makonnen as a clever, shrewd, kindly and thoughtful looking man, and he was much struck with his remarkable physique and his charm of manner.

Ras Makonnen was a cousin of the Emperor and was universally regarded as likely to be his successor. In 1902 the general attended the coronation of King Edward VII. as the representative of Emperor Menelik and after the festivities he visited Paris, where he received an ovation.

AN ASSURED FACT

That you will enjoy a trip to the many beautiful and interesting California resorts. Headquarters for climate, fruit, flowers and sunshine.

The road of a thousand wonders is the Southern Pacific Company's scenic Shasta route and Coast line. Tickets, reservations and descriptive literature at Union Ticket Office, 608 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash. E. E. Ellis, General Agent.

White Cotton Hose. All sizes 15c pair up. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street. *

Victorians Secure Contract.—Messrs. P. Burns & Co., wholesale and retail butchers, have awarded to Messrs. Smith & Sherburne, builders and contractors, a contract for the erection of a three-story stone and brick stable on the north side of Pender street between Carrall and Abbott streets says the Province. The site of the building is close to McLennan, McFeely & Co's wholesale hardware building. The building will have a frontage of fifty feet on Pender street and will be built the depth of the entire lot, a hundred and twenty feet. In its interior furnishings and appointments the building will be modern in every detail, and the stable will be easily the best equipped and most sanitary in the city. Work on construction will be commenced immediately.

P

RED RUBBER GARDEN HOSE

We carry a number of makes and brands of Garden Hose in stock, but the famous Red Rubber Hose has given such great satisfaction that we are making it a special feature; look for the P in a diamond brand

Lawn Sprinklers

Our assortment is now complete and embraces all that is best.

Garden Hose Reels

A good hose calls for a good reel. We have them ready for you, also every description of Garden Tool; including the celebrated Planet Junior Tools.

Sole Agents for Western Canada

E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd.

123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

P. B. 991

GOSSIP FROM THE WORLD'S METROPOLIS

A News Letter From Colonist's London Correspondent Detailing Week's Doings.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL UP

Something About the Canadian Group in the House of Commons.

London, March 24, 1906.

Now that our very mild winter has passed the humorist is saying this week that "spring has set in with its accustomed severity." The weather that has come upon London within the past few days is no joke, for it makes the city the most uncomfortable place in England. A raging gale from the northeast and an occasional blizzard of sleet, the streets deep in mud and slush after the early morning's fall of snow have brought untold misery to the masses of poor in the slums of London. As the day advances our old enemy the fog has descended, making London a city of dreadful night. The temperature, which earlier in the month was as high as 60 degrees, has since been down to 32 degrees, and it looks as if the only wintry snap of the year has come to destroy our hopes of spring.

Such weather makes a startling difference in the aspect of the every-day life of London. The shops are empty and the gay crowds are no more seen in the streets; everything seems deadly dull. The only appearance of interesting life is at Westminster, and the House of Commons is beginning to settle down to a session of hard work and useful legislation.

This week the House of Commons has entered on its programme of practical legislation with the Merchant Shipping bill, of which all sections approve—even the opposition, who see in it a concession of their views in favor of protection of British interests. The new measure requires foreign steamships coming into British ports to conform to the regulations as to loading which regulate our own shipping. The overloading in foreign tramp steamers has been a danger and a scandal which England as the greatest of maritime nations does well to check. The sailor's lot is to be made more comfortable in the matter of sleeping accommodation, feeding and the safety of ships and men will be better provided by the rule that no foreigners shall be employed on British ships who do not understand the orders of their British officers. For a nation like Great Britain it is humiliating to realise that her sailors are diminishing in number and their places being taken by foreigners at lower wages and with a lower standard of living. There is every ground for hope that this new bill when it becomes law will compel the steamship owners to seek British apprentices, and treat the sailor man better than they do. The foreigners may be shamed into following Great Britain's example.

The Workmens' Compensation bill and the Trade Union bill are coming on next week and will occupy the house till Easter and after the Easter holidays the Education bill, which will be the great measure of the session, will be introduced by Mr. Birrell. The labor members are preparing for a stiff struggle for their class interests. Already they are suspicious that the government will not go as far as they desire in restoring the status of the trade unions. It is believed the new bill, while removing the anomalies created by the Taff Vale decision, will make the unions legally responsible for any illegal acts committed by their official members. As the law stands any illegal act committed by strikers or other members of a union exposes the union to the risk of litigation and of having its funds depleted for damages and law costs. The labor members will seek to have union funds absolutely protected and they will insist that since the union cannot sue as a corporation it ought not to be sued. So far this session the labor members have been very loyal to the government, but now they are inclined to be restive, and if they be assisted by the Irish, as is expected, they will force the hands of the government.

This week has seen another large party of emigrants starting from London for Canada—mostly casual laborers selected by the Salvation Army, who are ready to go anywhere and do anything. There were also many women and children, all bound for Ontario, which seems of late to be coming in for a big share of the emigrants from this country. From the emigration offices here I understand this will be a record year for British emigration to all parts of Canada. The only portion of these islands which prefers to avoid British territory and go to the United States is Ireland, and as soon as the sentimental objection to British rule is withdrawn and Irishmen satisfied, it is likely that Ireland will contribute largely to Canada's settlement. The decision of the Canadian government to grant agents the bonus of 20 per cent a head on all British emigrants over 18 years of age and 10 per cent. on youngsters under 18 is calculated to encourage the emigration agents in their efforts to get British settlers to go out. When the bonus was 20 per cent. a head for foreigners only and 7 per cent. for British emigrants it seemed to suggest that foreigners were preferred. The removal of the preference against the British is most satisfactory.

It was a happy thought of the Canada club to invite to its hospitable board the other night the Canadian M. P.'s lately returned to the Imperial parliament. The more the Canadian group in the British House of Commons keep in touch with Canadian opinion the more useful will be the service to the interests of their native country. In responding to the toast of their health Dr. Macnamara, Mr. Homar Greenwood, Mr. Allen Baker and Mr. Foster Boulton spoke very eloquently of the advantage to Canada and the old country alike in having men in the midst of the Imperial assembly at Westminster who can speak as natives of Canada, and represent her aims and wishes. Dr. Macnamara spoke with great feeling of the warm attachment to the colonies felt by all sections and parties in the British parliament and although for well known reasons nearly all were opposed to the suggested tariff reform and colonial preferences, it was fully realized by all members without distinction of party that no political party in Great Britain has any monopoly of imperial patriotism and everybody was anxious to see imperial and colonial questions kept outside party conflict. He is hopeful that the present Canadian representation will form the nucleus of a permanent colonial party or advisory body in London. It might lead to an annual colonial conference and he did not see why such a conference should not be held in each of the capitals of the empire in succession. The interchange of opinion would be a great gain both to the colonies and the motherland.

However the colonial conference may be arranged in the future, it is certain the Canadian M. P.'s at Westminster are making for the unity of the empire and the rejuvenating of the old country by the new and fresh ideas of the young colonies.

The fine spirit of camaraderie which prevails in the House of Commons and makes the strangers from the colonies and men of all classes feel at home on a perfect level of equality, was the subject of remark by the speakers at the Canada club. As an instance, Dr. Macnamara told a story of his first meeting with General Laurie, who was a popular figure in the last parliament. Dr. Macnamara, who is the son of a soldier, took part in a debate on the war office and its treatment of the private soldier. General Laurie, hearing him mention the fact that his father had fought in the Crimea, crossed the floor of the house after he sat down and asked Dr. Macnamara his father's regiment. "The 47th," was the reply. "Strange I do not remember the name." "Very likely not," replied Dr. Macnamara, "for my father was a common soldier." The general may have been disappointed on hearing this, but with the fine generosity of the gentleman he made no sign of surprise and when a friend asked, "What are you doing sitting on this side of the house?" he turned and said, "I am interested in recalling the time when Dr. Macnamara's father and I were comrades in arms in the trenches before Sevastopol."

CHIEF OF POLICE DENIES BEING KILLED

Man Who Invented Tales of Murder on Fumes of Black Bottle Is Arrested.

These have been strenuous days for the provincial police, and murders and tragedies have been plentiful, but only in reports telephoned from outlying districts. The reports came from a resident of Sooke Lake who had been indulging in firewater until he began to see things and likewise dream things, and yesterday the reports ceased. The provincial police went to Sooke Lake and brought in the man with the package and threw away his black bottle.

The first report was of the murder of Chief Langley of the city police, but he was informed by central that he had been killed in time to save himself. The chief of the city police was sleeping; it was 5 a. m. The telephone roused him and central asked if he was there.

"Yes, it's myself speaking," said the chief. "Why, what's wanted?"

"Oh, it's all right," said central, only we had a report that you had been killed by a man at Sooke Lake, and a message came from there asking us to send the ambulance to get your remains."

"Well, don't send it," said the chief; "the report's untrue."

Then word of a tragedy was telephoned by the man at Sooke to Duncans, and the provincial police were sent in a hurry to Shawnigan because of a report that three women had been killed there. This report was likewise found to be without foundation and quickly traced to the fumes of the black bottle of the man at Sooke Lake. So the provincial police went from Victoria and gathered him in. He is held for safe keeping.

Bail for Alfred Williams, the real estate agent committed for trial on two charges of obtaining money by false pretences from Frederick Hodgson, has been fixed by Judge Lampman at $2500, in two sureties of $1250 each. Bail has not yet been secured for accused, who, it is understood, will elect for a speedy trial.

John Martin, accused of a breach of the public morals by-law, was remanded in the police court yesterday, before Magistrate Hall.

We would like you to see our English flower trowels and weeding forks because we believe them to be the best of their kind in town. They are made of steel and are so constructed that is is almost impossible for the handles to break off. Trowels, 25c; forks, 35c. We carry a full line of garden tools and poultry netting. R. A. Brown, 80 Douglas street.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

London, April 6.—Sir W. Y. Kobalis, president of the royal society of British Artists since 1888, died here suddenly during the night, of heart disease.

PEACE IN AUSTRIA.

Vienna, April 6.—Peace between the crown and the Hungarian, has been concluded and the parliamentary crisis is over. Premier Fejorvary has resigned and Alexander Wekerle has been appointed Premier with a mandate to form a conciliatory cabinet for Hungary.

BUREAUCRATS SEE BEGINNING OF END

Success of Democrats Causes Panic in Russian Court Circles.

STRENGTHENS THE PREMIER'S HANDS

Witte Again Has Taken Heart and Talks to the Emperor.

St. Petersburg, April 7.—A panic has been created in government circles by the surprising strength developed by the constitutional democrats in the elections, which may have immediate and drastic consequences. The issue between reaction and reform, which has been in the balance, has been unexpectedly precipitated by Premier Witte.

The elections have greatly strengthened the premier's hands in his fight against the reactionists, and he now feels strong enough to challenge General Trepoff and Minister of the Interior Durnovo and the entire reactionary cabal.

Less than a fortnight ago the premier was decidedly pessimistic and believed that the majority in the lower house would be conservative and that the entire programme for reform might be overthrown. The results of the elections, however, convinced him that the radicals will control the house, and that an attempt to

Thwart the Popular Will

as expressed by the ballot box would be a fatal blunder on the part of the government. It was learned from an unimpeachable source tonight that the premier journeyed to Tsarskoe-Selo on Thursday to lay this view before the Emperor, and made another trip to Tsarskoe-Selo last night and was closeted with His Majesty until after midnight.

The impression is abroad that the success of the constitutional democrats will ensure the success of the foreign loan which the government is in such urgent need of.

May Force Emperor's Hand

Tomorrow twenty-eight provincial conventions will meet and elect 178 members of the lower house of parliament. The present representatives have a large majority over all the other classes combined, and should the radicals make anything like the sweep which they anticipated, the Emperor will be compelled to yield to the premier's advice.

At any rate, he seems to resign himself on the side of the people. In effect he told the Emperor that he regarded the situation as desperate and that the time had come to choose between himself and Interior Minister Durnovo, and counseled His Majesty not only to accept the result of the elections, but to anticipate any demand on the part of the lower house of parliament for a constitution by the issuance of a constitution before parliament convened and at the same time mark his change of policy by the proclamation of general amnesty at Easter. The premier is also understood to have pointed out that such a course would make a splendid impression.

Arranging a Huge Loan

The Rech today says Russia hopes to get $750,000,000 from the loan the government is now negotiating, and that the government has offered exceptional terms to the bankers in order to conclude the negotiations before the Russian parliament assembles. The radicals generally believe that if the government succeeds in filling the war chest with such an enormous sum, it will be in a position to snap its fingers at parliament.

Only by keeping the government in dire straits do they believe it will be forced to yield to the popular demand for reform. Upon the request of the minister of the interior, the council of the empire has increased the appropriation for the usual police by over $1,500,000.

DR. MILNE WINS.

Successful in Suit Against Yorkshire Securities Co. of Vancouver.

Further particulars are at hand regarding the decision in the supreme court at Ottawa in the case of Milne vs the Yorkshire Guarantee company, which was briefly reported in Colonist telegraphic despatches of yesterday.

Shares of the old Vancouver Gas company are prominently mixed up in the deal. This action which is a cause celebre involving large interests held by a number of Vancouver people, has been before the courts for the past six or seven years, and it is one of the most complicated suits passed along from court to court in recent years.

The hearing in the first place was before Mr. Justice Drake and he ordered a reference to the registrar of the supreme court, Mr. A. E. Beck, who reported in favor of Dr. Milne. An application was made by the defendant company to Mr. Justice Morrison to vary the registrar's report. He affirmed, and then an appeal was taken by the defendant company to the full court of British Columbia. The full court allowed the appeal in favor of the Yorkshire corporation, Justice Duff dissenting.

Dr. Milne then appealed to the supreme court of Canada and the judgment of the court allowed the appeal, reversing the decision of the full court and sustaining the report of the registrar.

Thousands of dollars are involved in this decision, and at least one other action has been held back pending the judgment of the supreme court. Messrs. Wade, Deacon & Deacon were counsel for Dr. Milne, while Messrs. Davis, Marshall & Macneill acted for the Yorkshire corporation.

KANSAS MUSIC.

Lawrence, Kas., April 6.—Music lovers from cities and towns within a wide radius are gathering here for the third annual festival under the auspices of the music department of the University of Kansas. The festival opens with a concert this evening and will continue over tomorrow. In addition to Innes' band and several noted soloists the participants include the festival chorus of 110 voices and the university orchestra of twenty-five pieces.

FRENCH MINE DISASTER.

Lens, France, April 7.—Eleven more bodies were brought up from the Courrier mine today. Another live horse was found, but no more living men have been rescued. The indignation of the population against the mine managers and engineers increases. The striking miners are comparatively calm, though numerous small depredations continue to be reported. The numbers of strikers are diminishing in some sections and disorderly bands who crossed the Bologna frontier were forced back by Belgian gendarmes.

Paris, April 7.—The Gaulois today says that the striking miners in the coal regions of Pas de Calais are reported to have placed a price on the heads of the engineer of the Courriers mines, where the recent great disaster occurred, and to have designated those who are to assassinate them. The engineers have been warned and have adopted extreme precautions.

CALL LABOR TO POLLS.

United Progressive Organization of Chicago Plans Campaign.

Chicago, April 7.—A convention of representatives of trade unions and progressive societies will be held tomorrow to effect a permanent organization of the recently formed United Progressive Organization of Chicago. Steps will be taken by the convention to prepare a plan of action whereby all voters belonging to labor unions and progressive associations will take a half holiday on judicial primary day, April 28th, and go to the polls to select delegates to the convention of both the Democratic and Republican parties who will support the nomination of candidates favorable to the cause of unionism. The capture of one or both of these political parties, it is declared, is the only practical method of bringing about changes in conditions now complained of by unionists.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL UNION.

King and Queen of Italy Inaugurate Annual Congress.

Rome, April 7.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena today inaugurated the international postal congress in the capital, in the presence of the diplomatic corps. Delegates were present from all parts of the world, including Abyssinia and China, which were not represented at the former conference. The inaugural address was inaugurated by Baccelli, the minister of posts and telegraphs. He then, in the name of the King, formally declared the congress open.

Conspicuous among those present were Edward Rosewater of Omaha and Captain N. M. Brooks of Washington, the official delegates from the United States. Captain Brooks is the chief of the bureau of foreign mails of the United States post office department, and as a result of his many years of service and wide experience he is regarded as one of the foremost authorities on postal matters in the world.

The International Postal Union

under whose auspices the congress is held, was organized originally about forty years ago by a few of the leading nations of the world, its first congress being held at Berne, which city still remains the headquarters and clearing house of the union. At the present time sixty-two nations are by treaty connected with the union, Afghanistan being the only country not a member.

The present congress, which is expected to be in session several weeks, will consider all those questions involving foreign mails and their transportation and postal appliances. One of the principal questions to come up is that of the rate for foreign postage, which at present is 5 cents for each half ounce, first class. It is the general opinion that this rate is too high for the weight allowed. It is probable that the congress will decree one of two things—that the rate of foreign postage be decreased to 3 cents or possibly 2 cents for each half ounce of first class mail, or that the weight of first class mail permitted for 5 cents shall be doubled.

The question of devising a better system for the transportation of foreign mails will receive attention, and the adoption of a universal postage stamp will also come up for consideration. In connection with the last-named subject the congress will consider the system recently adopted by the Dutch government, namely, the scheme of keeping on sale in the post offices of the principal towns a supply of stamps corresponding to the value of 5 cents of the principal countries of the world, which are sold at a very slight advance on the face value. This plan enables a writer, in sending a letter to a foreign country, to enclose postage for a reply when desired.

Seabrook Residence on the Gorge Road to be Sold by Geo. Maynard & Son, Auctioneers.

SPORTS

BASEBALL

Season Opens

The first games in the Pacific Coast Baseball league were played yesterday, and from now on there will be a steady run of ball till October. The results of yesterday's games were as follows:

At San Francisco—San Francisco 4; Seattle 0.

At Fresno—Portland 1; Fresno 0.

At Los Angeles—Los Angeles 2; Oakland 1.

HOCKEY

Close of the Season

The members of the Victoria Ladies' Hockey club wound up a very successful season yesterday afternoon at Oak Bay when the members and their friends participated in a programme of track events. The entries for the various events were very numerous, and although there were no records broken, several came very close to being lowered, and they were all very evenly contested. The arrangements for the meet were made by the committee and were carried out in a manner which reflected great credit on their efforts. At the conclusion of the events the competitors and their friends adjourned to the clubhouse, where tea was served. During this part of the programme J. A. Virtue was called in, and was presented with a handsome photo of the team. During the season Mr. Virtue has done much to assist the club, and the members took this opportunity of showing their appreciation. Mr. Virtue was taken completely by surprise, but managed to respond in his usual happy manner, and sprang a return surprise when he presented Miss D. Sehl, captain of the team, with a handsome souvenir. After the success of the club was drank (in tea) the gathering broke up to meet again at the opening of next season.

BASKETBALL

A Win and a Loss

There was basketball galore last evening in the Victoria West Athletic club when the local Y. M. C. A. seniors went up against the senior aggregation from the Terminal City Y. M. C. A., as well as a match between the working boys of the two institutions. The last mentioned game was won by the visitors after a very hard struggle by the score of 15-13. Vancouver scored the winning goal with but one minute to play. In the senior match the local players took the lead from the start and maintained it throughout, although the visitors put up a good fight and worked hard to avoid defeat. At half time the score stood 13-5 and at the close of the game 24-14. G. A. Smith, physical director of the Vancouver Y. M. C. A., refereed both games to the satisfaction of everyone. The visitors were met at the boat by the local boys and escorted to the rooms, where tables were spread and a plentiful repast partaken of. H. J. Knott occupied the position of honor, and short addresses were delivered by J. G. Brown, R. Kendall, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Archibald of Vancouver, H. W. Northcott, E. M. Whyte and H. B. Gregory of the local Y. M. C. A.

THE OAR

Cambridge Wins

London, April 7.—The 63rd annual boat race between crews representing the universities of Oxford and Cambridge was rowed today over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake on the Thames, a distance of a little over four and a half miles, and was won by Cambridge by three and a half lengths after an exciting race. Time, 20 minutes 24 seconds.

Cambridge took the lead from the start, and was never in the slightest doubt or danger of being overhauled. The Oxford men struggled gamely to the end, but the work was so punishing that several of them collapsed at the finish.

Oxford won the toss and chose the Surrey side. The two boats got away nearly at 2:30 p. m. Cambridge struck the water first, pulling 28 strokes during the first minute, to Oxford's 27. The nose of the Cambridge boat quickly showed in front, and at the half mile post Cambridge was half a length to the good. The leaders were rowing in lovely style, and with perfect finish to their strokes. They increased their lead to a full length before Craven Steps, about three-quarters of a mile from the start, was reached. Thereafter Cambridge drew away at every stroke. At Hammersmith bridge, a mile and three-quarters from the start, Cambridge already had the race well in hand with a lead of over two lengths. The Oxford boat at this stage of the race was rolling badly. Shortly afterwards the Oxford men spurted a little, and took their rivals' water, but from that time on it was merely a procession, though the Oxford oarsmen stuck to their work in a most persevering manner. Cambridge shot by Barnsbridge, a little over three and a half miles from the start, about five lengths in front of the Oxford boat, some of whose oarsmen were showing evident signs of distress.

Cambridge could have won practically by any distance they liked, but their stroke slowed down on nearing the finish, and they passed the final mark the easiest of winners.

LACROSSE

Elect Officers

The officers which were elected at the meeting of the Central Lacrosse club are as follows: Hon. president, J. D. Gillis; hon. vice presidents, Ald. J. A. Douglas, W. Virtue, D. Spencer, jr., and W. Hardaker; president, Geo. Snider; vice president, J. Crawford; intermediate captain, L. Sweeney; vice captain, A. Clegg; secretary-treasurer, C. H. Mason; committee, T. Dougal and R. Strachan; junior captain, S. Anderson; vice captain, E. McQuade; secretary-treasurer R. Hiscocks; committee, T. Nute and M. Briggs.

FOOTBALL

To Present Trophies

A meeting of the Victoria District Football association will be held on Wednesday evening next in the Y. M. C. A., when the championship cups will be presented to the winners of the different leagues. The district championship for the past season went to the Victoria United for the seniors, Centrals for the intermediate and juniors. The meeting will be called at 8 o'clock, and a large attendance is expected.

N. A. A. O. Vesper Crew Suspended

Philadelphia, April 7.—The charges against the Vesper Boat club's Henley crew and the Henley ways and means committee were threshed out by the executive of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen here tonight. The committee announced the suspension of the Henley crew from active participation in regattas for one year. This suspension includes Coach Dempsey.

Harry Hoffman, chairman of the Henley committee, was censured for failing to have a proper supervision of the accounts. Oscar Thorne, president of the club and manager of the Henley trip, was suspended for a year. Harry Bogales, the treasurer, was censured for lax methods in keeping his accounts.

THE RING

Bout at Rossland

Rossland, April 7.—What was to have been a 15-round glove contest tonight between Joe Gregg and Kid Fredericks, was ended in the fourth round when the Indian got Fredericks up against the ropes and rained rights and lefts on him till he fell and took the count up to 10; he staggered to his feet, only to be pushed against the ropes again and hammered till he fell to the floor senseless and was counted out. The fight was a one-sided one from the start, and Fredericks was plainly outclassed, and at no stage of the game did he make much of a showing against Gregg. The Collins music hall where the fight took place, was crowded to the doors.

THE RIFLE

At Clover Point

There was but a moderate attendance at the rifle range yesterday afternoon. The scores made were in much the same condition as the attendance, but that no doubt can be accounted for by reason of its being yet early in the season—and the everlasting wind. The following are a few of the best scores made:

	200	500	600	T'l
Co. Sergt.-Major Caven	27	31	32	90
Hos. Sergt. Richardson	26	31	29	86
Mr. A. E. Langley	29	34	23	86
Sergt. G. S. Carr	29	29	24	82
Corpl. Simpson, R. E.	28	31	23	82
Corpl. A. Richardson	25	30	25	80

There will be an ordinary shoot on Good Friday, commencing at 9 a. m.

AT THE HOTELS.

The King Edward

G. O. Beask, Le Bondi, Gold Coast Colony; J. A. Cox, Nelson; E. Davidson, Winnipeg; Geo. H. Ramsay, Vancouver; R. M. Kalberg, Vancouver; Iran D. Smith, Montreal; R. F. Tolmie, city; Miss Read, city; Sydney H. Lee, Toronto; R. C. Barclay, Shawnigan Lake.

The Balmoral

C. F. Gibons, Cowichan Station; H. A. Langford, Vancouver; E. N. Brunner, Vancouver; Mrs. H. W. May, Cowichan Station; Miss E. May, Cowichan Station; Mrs. H. Robinson, Kingston, Ont.; Mrs. Tom Huron, Peterboro; Mrs. Cuthbertson, Vancouver; Miss Cuthbertson, Vancouver; Mrs. Brickell, Vancouver.

The Driard

D. C. Norcross, San Francisco; C. E. Seits, San Francisco; E. S. Ashworth, wife and children, New York City; M. J. Kenny, Portland; Miss H. Kenny, Portland; B. D. Brown, New York City; W. O. Goffe and wife, Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smith, Vancouver; S. Warren Rogers, Vancouver; H. A. Haynes, Vancouver; F. A. S. Troup, H. M. S. Egeria; B. M. Dary, H. M. S. Egeria; T. R. Stockett, Nanaimo; J. L. Howard, Nanaimo.

The Victoria

R. Robson, Vancouver; J. W. Ross, Wellington; T. A. Chuff, Ted Solit; A. H. Lomis, Duncans; R. H. Homles, Seattle; S. M. Sawyer, Seattle; L. F. Huston, Seattle; Geo. Wilber, Nanaimo; Mr. and Mrs. H. Workman, Vancouver; S. F. Charles, New Westminster; Leslie Moorehouse, Vancouver; Rob Delraney, Vancouver; Capt. H. Brown, Vancouver; Capt. J. M. Newcomb, Vancouver.

The Queens

D. Gentle, Nanaimo; J. Clark, Nanaimo; J. B. Murray, Seattle; J. Bradley, Ladysmith; J. G. Finch, W. Peterkin, W. McDiarmid, Sarnia; N. Leash, Vancouver; G. M. Morrison, Duncans; W. Lumley, Salt Spring Island; C. G. Smith, Rivers Inlet; J. C. Wilson, London, Eng.; J. O. Lotheweg, Cobalt, Ont.; Wm. Adams, Nanaimo; C. Murray, W. R. Brown, A. Abbott, Seattle.

The Dominion

Stuart Mannell, Vancouver; Wm. H. Smith, Port Townsend; A. D. Cross, Seattle; N. C. Hall, Vancouver; Gertrude Johnson, Vancouver; A. W. Oliver, Ladners; J. F. Taylor, Vancouver; A. Miller, Seattle; Dr. W. H. Moody and wife, J. C. Hawkins and wife, E. H. Ross, W. F. Granger, G. Milne, Ben. P. Wintemute, A. E. D. Stuart, J. W. Shellabear, F. J. Crouch, H. P. Archibalt, F. J. Elkins, G. A. Smith, James Ward, A. G. Brooker, R. Kendall, W. Norman, J. A. Miller, H. Dillabough, C. Forsyth, S. Falconer, D. Hawkins, Vancouver.

Mrs. A. Kolner, who has been during the last fortnight a guest of Mrs. Landsberg, leaves tonight for San Francisco by the steamship Queen.

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A. S. Reid of Dawson, with his wife (nee Miss Metta Clapsatt of Brantford) are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Gardiner, 14 Quebec street. Mr. Reid leaves for the North this evening, Mrs. Reid remaining until the Yukon opens.

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How to Cure Rheumatism

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on, not only occasionally, but with reasonable certainty. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

After twenty years of search and experiment I learned of the German chemical I now employ. And I knew then that my search and my efforts were well rewarded. For this chemical, in combination with others, gave me the basis of a remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain. In many, many tests and difficult cases this prescription has with regularity justified the confidence I had in it.

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets can turn bony joints into flesh again and never fail—that is impossible. But they will with reasonable certainty drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

Any Rheumatic sufferer who writes may receive my little book on Rheumatism, including professional advice as to diet, etc., free. With the book I will also send without charge, my "Health Token," an intended passport to good health. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 108, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases are sometimes reached by a single package—for sale by 40,000 Druggists.

Dr Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets

Horned Horse.

A CURIOUS horned horse called the gnu is a native of South Africa. The gnu is a puzzle. It really seems to be a cross between the horse, the cow and the deer. It has the head and horns of a cow, the tail, mane and withers of the horse and the legs of a deer. Altogether the gnu is one of the most singular creatures on earth.

The gnu inhabits the hilly districts of South Africa, roaming all over the country in vast herds. As far as travellers have yet penetrated it is found, and it is fortunate that it is so, for the flesh of the gnu forms excellent food. They are, however, extremely wild, and, being very quick in their movements, are difficult to shoot. Upon the first alarm the whole herd scamper away in single file, following a leader. When seen from a distance they look like a troop of horses.

Their speed is very great, but when first disturbed they do not exert it, but kick out their heels and begin butting at anything that comes in their way, exhibiting the greatest fury. Unless hard pressed they seldom show fight, but when brought to bay they will defend themselves desperately. They dart forward upon their enemy with great fury, and unless he remains cool and collected he probably will not escape.

Curious Bookplate.

Emperor Wilhelm's Book-plate.

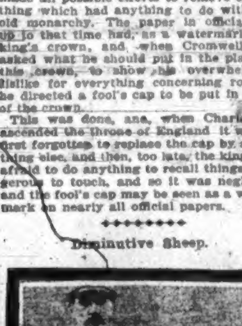
PICTORIAL book plates have a steadily increasing vogue, and naturally in the designing of them aesthetic fancy has a wide play. They indicate how we are rapidly leaving the past behind and dropping the formal designs of our grandfathers. Samuel Pepys had two designs, considered gems in their day, but grown into dignified commonplacenees to-day. George Washington's design was formal, as one would expect. In the one of the Kaiser is not only reflected some of the personality of the remarkable man, but much of ancestry, as must be with a man who, while making for a wide future, nevertheless cherishes much of the past.

Origin of Foolscap.

ALL the world has agreed to call a sheet of paper thirteen by sixteen inches foolscap. This is used as a standard size all the world over, officially and commercially. The paper derived its name in a curious manner. After the execution of Charles I., Cromwell and his staff, in organizing the Commonwealth, made all possible efforts to remove everything which had anything to do with the old monarchy. The paper in official use up to that time had, as a watermark, the king's crown, and, when Cromwell was asked what he should put in the place of this crown, to show his overwhelming dislike for everything concerning royalty he directed a fool's cap to be put in place of the crown.

This was done, and, when Charles II. ascended the throne of England it was at first forgotten to replace the cap by something else, and then, too late, the king was afraid to do anything to recall things dangerous to touch, and so it was neglected and the fool's cap may be seen as a watermark on nearly all official papers.

Diminutive Sheep.



THE three sheep whose photograph is printed on this page are believed to be the smallest sheep in the world. They are perfectly formed and proportioned in every way, and their wool, what there is of it, is of the finest quality. The sheep bring in a considerable income to their owner, not from the quantity of wool harvested from them, but from the fees people pay to see them. They have been widely exhibited.

The woman who possesses the longest head of hair in the world is said to be Mercedes Lopez, a Mexican. Her height is five feet, and when she stands erect her hair trails on the ground four feet eight inches. The hair is so thick that she can completely hide herself in it. She has it cut very frequently, as it grows so quickly, enabling her to sell large tresses to hair dealers every month. She is the wife of a poor sheep herder.

In India about two millions of the natives can now read English.

Artistic Embroidery.

THE difficult art of decorative embroidery, which has been so little cultivated for many years, has at last been revived by a French woman. Her triumphs in this line are equal to the most exquisite productions in the past.

Mme. de Rudder in collaboration with her husband, who is a well known sculptor, exhibited her first work in 1884 at the Exposition Cercle pour Art. This was in the form of a panel called "The Eagle and the Swan." It was exhibited at Vienna, where it attracted much attention and was purchased by a connoisseur who is a well known amateur. Her next pretentious work was a screen decorated with "The Fates." In this work she created a new method called re-embroidery. The background of the figures of the Fates was composed of ancient silks, and as some of the pieces were covered with holes made by moths, she added supplementary ornamental motives embroidered on cloth to conceal the defects. The result of this forced expedient was the discovery of re-embroidery.

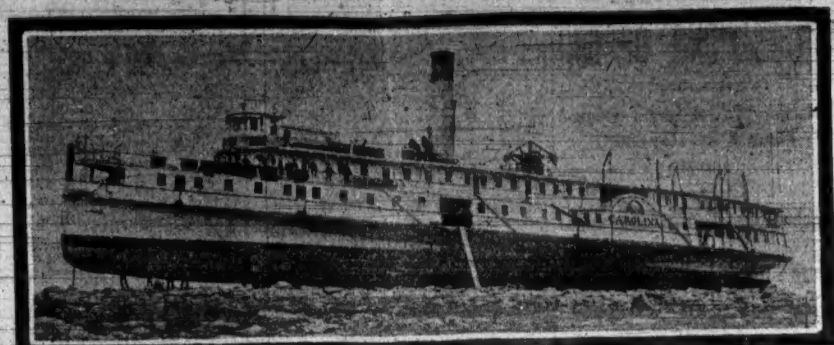
When this screen was exhibited in Brussels it attracted the admiration of the Mayor, who gave Mme. de Rudder a commission to decorate the Marriage Hall of the Hotel de Ville. About the same time she was commissioned to embroider six large allegorical panels for the walls of the Hotel Provincial in Ghent. These panels are remarkable not only for their decorative beauty, but for their charming composition. The workmanship is varied and accomplishes a wonderful effect.

The artist's next important commission was from the Congo Free State for eight decorative panels to adorn the walls of the Congo section at the Brussels Exposition. These panels are now in the museum of Terveuren, where they show to great advantage. They are pure appliqué, except the features, which are for the most part embroidered. They represent the triumph of civilisation over barbarism.

The triumph of Mme. de Rudder's expression of her chosen art is in her latest work—four large panels representing the four seasons. They are exceedingly beautiful, not only in conception and composition, but in the perfection of detail and management of the medium in which the ideas are expressed. Perhaps the most beautiful of the four is "Winter," and a description will give some idea of Mme. de Rudder's art. She has chosen an interior scene to illustrate the subject. Two old people are sitting by the fire. A bit of bright coloring is lent to the picture by a bunch of chrysanthemums in a vase. A child, symbolical of coming life, is offering a branch of mistletoe to the grandmother, and near by an old man is slumbering, typifying the life that is ebbing away. Through the window can be seen fields white with snow, rendered in tones of naturalness of atmosphere and perspective. The whole is in direct contrast to the fulness and richness of life shown in the picture representing "Summer."

Though there is a group of artists who have mastered this difficult art, Mme. de Rudder easily stands at their head as a leader of this peculiar craft.

A STEAMSHIP LANDED HIGH AND DRY WITHOUT HARM.



THE wreck or stranding of a steamer does not necessarily imply great stress of weather, stormy seas, high winds or dense fogs. Sometimes a steamer runs aground in broad daylight. Here is a snapshot of the Carolina, a passenger boat plying on the Saguenay River, a tributary of the St. Lawrence, near Quebec. According to all reports, the weather was fair, yet the boat, in charge of a pilot, went far up on to the beach. No lives were lost, no one was injured, but while it only took five seconds to run her ashore, almost a week was required to float her again.

The value of the motor cars at present in England is $75,000,000.

Elephants and Dress.

ELEPHANTS are fond of finery and delight to see themselves decked out with gorgeous trappings. The native princes of India are very particular in choosing their state elephants, and will give fabulous sums for an animal that exactly meets the somewhat fanciful standards they have erected.

For these they have made cloths of silk so heavily embroidered with gold that two men are hardly able to lift them. The elephant which usually led the state procession of a Rajah being ill, the magnificent trappings were placed on one which had up to that time occupied only a subordinate place. The animal, delighted at its finery, showed its glee by so many little squeaks and kicks of pleasure that general attention was attracted to it.

Not long after another state procession was formed, and the previous wearer of the gold cloths being restored to health, took his accustomed place and trappings, when the now degraded beast, imagining, perhaps, that he was being defrauded of his promotion, was with great difficulty restrained from attacking the leader of the parade.

The strangest military body in the world is a band of cavalry at Saint de Moorvay, a province on the east coast of Africa, which is under the rule of the French Governor General of Madagascar. These soldiers go about their military operations on oxen. The animals are lean creatures, and it is said they move with surprising rapidity.

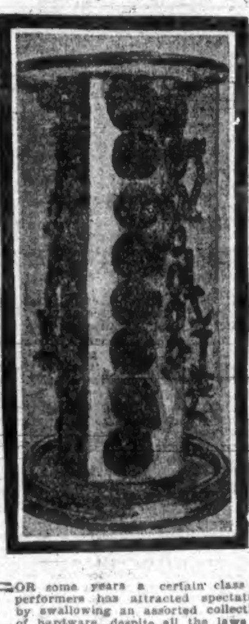
Dreams and Illness.

IT is seriously advanced by an English doctor that dreams may foretell sickness. The theory is that when a man is dreaming his mind is more sensitive than in his waking hours, for the simple reason that his actual surroundings are not engaging any of the mind's attention.

Thus it happens that when some disease has set in the man awake does not feel it in its earliest stages, although the active mind in a sleeping body does feel it. The sleeper dreams, let us say, that he is suffering some complaint of the leg, and two or three days later, the disease having developed, he finds that he really has a bad attack of rheumatism.

Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, records having had a dream in which a bee stung him in his left thigh, on a place where a couple of days later appeared an ugly ulcer. The ulcer must have been developing, of course, at the time of the dream, but what the man in full consciousness could not perceive, the man with only an active mind—i. e., dreaming—easily noticed.

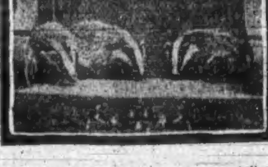
Curiosity of Digestion.



FOR some years a certain class of performers has attracted spectators by swallowing an assorted collection of hardware, despite all the laws of digestion. In one of the hospitals of London a collection has been made of the varied articles extracted from the intestines of a single performer who follows the profession before mentioned. A photograph of the collection is reproduced herewith.

There was a time when confiscated tobacco was burned in a peculiar bulging kiln at the London docks, which was called the "Queen's Pipe." But since 1892 this smugglers' property has been put to better use. There is a good deal of it. Nearly 40,000 pounds have been taken in the last five years. Of this 15,000 pounds were sent to the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew and Edinburgh for fumigating plants and making tobacco wash; 9,800 pounds were given to the criminal lunatics at Broadmoor, 2,500 pounds of cigars were sold by auction, 7,800 pounds of stalks, which were useless, were burned; 3,800 pounds weight was lost through drying, and the remainder of the tobacco is still in hand awaiting disposal.

A Curious Group



HOW many of our readers can tell at first glance what species of animals these are? They do not object to the camera and make a fair grouping. They are badgers; and let it be at once announced that it is a fallacy to believe that one of the badger's forelegs is shorter than the other, "to enable it to run up and down hill more quickly." That was a sort of natural history fairy tale that recent close study has entirely annihilated. Some of the olden text books have pictured the little animals with cloven hoofs, an undeserved libel on a hard working, much abused object.

The unusual spectacle of a bridegroom appearing at the altar handcuffed has been seen at Monthey, an Italian village. The bridegroom, an Italian, was undergoing a long sentence for burglary and recently prevailed upon the governor of the prison, to whom he stated he had committed the crime for the sake of his fiancée, to allow him to marry. Two gendarmes in uniform acted as witnesses and guardians at the same time. At the church door the young bride and bridegroom parted with heavy hearts.

The Papal Bull.

A PAPAL bull may be an edict, a decree, or a rescript, which contains an order for a decision to be publicly declared.

It is only indirectly that the word "bull" is applied to the document itself. It belongs properly to the seal, without which the paper would not be recognised. The seal is rarely of gold or of wax. It was originally of lead, and is still commonly of that material. Lead was used for seals in the time of the ancient Romans, and is still used for that purpose in Italy.

The Italian name of this bit of lead is bolla. It was in Latin bulla. Both the material and the form have dropped out of sight. The Roman bulla was a circular disc of a case like a watch or a circular locket. It was worn by boys of noble families, attached to a chain which was wound several times round the neck, and which fell in front, so that the bulla rested on the breast. This object was frequently a little case which contained some charm against sickness and the "evil eye," which was dreaded even more than disease.

At a later time the bulla was worn by the sons of freedmen at Rome. Its use was a mark of rank and gentility.

Hanging to a rafter in a shop at Bourne, Lincolnshire, is a leg of mutton fifty years old. It was bought from the present occupier's predecessor by a gentleman who said he would call for it later on. He never did so, and there it hangs to-day. It has so withered that it resembles a shillalagh.

The Fasting of Snakes.

OF the many curious characteristics of reptiles, none is more remarkable than the ability to live for a great period of time without taking any nourishment. Among serpents in captivity individuals are noticed which, although side by side with those who accept food, refuse every sort of nourishment. This state of affairs cannot be indefinitely prolonged, but death in many cases does not occur until after a period which in many cases is very great.

Some time ago there was a North American snake in the Museum of Natural History in Paris which did not eat for fifteen months and a rattlesnake which fasted for twenty-six months. M. Vaillant cites the case of a pelophile who is still living after twenty-three months of fasting and a python who took food after twenty-nine months. He also reports the death of two pelophiles due to inanition, one after three years and the other after almost four years.

But the most remarkable case is not of the length of time which the fast lasted, though this was two years and a half, but for the loss of weight of the reptile—that is, nearly two-thirds of the original volume. According to experiments on warm blooded animals death occurs independently of every other cause when the subject has lost 40 to 50 per cent of the original weight. M. Pellegrin reached the same conclusion with reference to ring snakes, which, after being submitted to absolute fasting—that is, deprived not only of food but of water—died on the average after a loss of 32 per cent of the original weight. In the cases of those submitting to relative fasting—that is, not deprived of water—death occurred after a loss of 40 per cent of the original weight, but the duration of life was with them three times greater.

It is not the same in the following case:—The 17th of November, 1899, there was placed in the snake house of the museum a superb reticulated python of Japan, which measured nineteen and one-half feet in length, his coloration being living and brilliant, his diameter enormous and his activity denoting the most flourishing state of health. Furthermore, he manifested a dangerously aggressive disposition. He was offered the most diverse foods, but all were obstinately refused. Sheep, rabbits, geese, ducks and chickens were in turn offered, and while at times he stifled these in his coils he left them without touching them. He contented himself with frequent bathing in his basin, and this fact is important, as death comes much quicker with the ophidians submitted to an absolute fast.

The python continued to refuse food and began to decrease in volume, the brilliant and glistening color present at first giving place to a dull, gray color, and at the commencement of 1902 he was surprisingly thin, being nothing more than skin and bone. Completely apathetic and inoffensive, he allowed himself to be handled with impunity, and remained inert rolled up in the corner of his cage. It was sought to feed him by placing eggs in his mouth, but it produced no results. Its death occurred after a fast of two years, five months and three days.

Baby Transportation.

THE little Lapp infant is cradled in a shoe—his mother's. This is a big affair, covered with skin and stuffed with soft moss. This can be hung on a tree or covered with snow, while mamma goes to church or any place where babies are not invited.

The baby of India rides in a basket which hangs from its mother's head, or from her hip, or in a hammock. In some parts the baby's nose is adorned with a nose ring, and in others its face is wrapped in a veil, like its mother's.

The Chinese baby is tied to the back of an older child.

The Mongolian infant travels about in a bag slung on a camel's back.

In some countries the mothers lay their babies where a stream of water falls on their heads. This is to make them tough, which it does, unless the babies die as a result of this treatment. Another mother covers her baby's head with paste, while the Tartar baby is covered with butter.

The Turkish baby is salted, while a worse fate falls to the lot of the newly born child in Bulgaria. Its mother puts a hot omelette on the little one's head to make it solid and protect it from sunstroke. Its mother thinks she knows better about some things than it does, so it has to submit, which it does with a very bad grace indeed.

An Interesting Throne.

MOST visitors to Monaco give little thought to the concrete seat of power of the kingdom, for the fascination of chance is many times more potent than the desire to study regal form. A comparison of the thrones of Europe will show that of Monaco as striking in its impressive simplicity and beauty. The land metaphorically ruled from this seat is not vast, but, in sentimental area, it is as large as the world.

In Paris a company has contracted with the municipal authorities for all the foliage to be derived from the trees of the public squares, gardens, streets and woods within the limits of the city. These leaves are to be compressed under high pressure, and will then be converted into a fuel which, it is claimed, will have a far greater calorific capacity than coal or any other fuel known.

The money spent in Germany on drink is three times the cost of the army and navy together and more than seven times the cost of their primary education. Its amount is almost equal to that of the German national debt, so that the German people by leaving off drink for a year and a month could pay off the whole debt.

The establishment of British troops in South Africa is about twenty thousand of all ranks. The annual cost of the force, including allowance for the erection of barracks, &c., is about $12,000,000.

Original Machine Gun.

THE machine gun is generally supposed to be an invention of the last twenty years. Herewith is presented a picture, however, of a proposed machine gun which was devised in the fifteenth century. The crudeness of the picture attests its age. Although the machine gun was very roughly portrayed in this case, it is obvious that it here had its original conception.

In Servia the dislike entertained to fair hair is so acute that it extends even to the white hair of old age. No Servian woman who respects herself would appear in public with white hair. Nor does she attempt to conceal the fact that she dyes it periodically. The custom has come down to her from time immemorial.

ILL ASSORTED PLAYMATES.

SOME phases of animal training are most tedious, and it is only by the application of insistent patience that carefully calculated results are obtained. The marvellous performance of a company of trained seals, now in America, is the most striking example actually at hand. They appear to be almost human in their intelligence, and one juggles quite as well as some men performers. Of course, all this action is wholly foreign to the nature of these amphibians. But, then, all trick training makes animals do things most opposed to their natural disposition. One, for example, would think that this cat and mouse were stuffed, lifeless figures, so unusual is the combination. Under ordinary circumstances the cat would have at once pounced upon the mouse; but under ordinary circumstances it must be remembered that the mouse would not have the temerity to come so near. Both have been so well trained as to meet in a companionship which both seem to enjoy. On one occasion the cat savagely defended her unusual companion from the assault of another cat, who looked upon the plump mouse as legitimate prey.

Matrimonial tickets are supplied by the Canadian Pacific Railway to those settlers in the Northwest Territory who wish to make a journey in order to get married, and on presenting the return coupon and a marriage certificate a man is entitled to free transportation for his bride.

FORDING A RIVER IN INDIA.

A FORD across an unbridged river is, of course, commonplace. The ford illustrated in the photograph is, however, sufficiently novel. The crossing in this case is over a river in India which, although much too deep for ordinary horses or wagons, is readily traversed by elephants. The picture shows upward of a score of elephants in the act of crossing at dangerous points.

Favorite Dishes.

Murillo said that no man could eat coarse food and have the soul of an artist. His own diet was generally very plain.

Vernet enjoyed a soup made of "dripping" and onions. With this and a piece of black bread he was quite content.

Bolingbroke declared that the most agreeable food he had ever eaten was a slice of boar's head served at a college dinner.

Tintoretto liked baked cheese, plentifully sprinkled with salt and pepper, nor did he ever seem to suffer from this preparation.

The Duke of Marlborough ate beef. He said on one occasion:—"No soldier can fight unless he is properly fed on beef and beer."

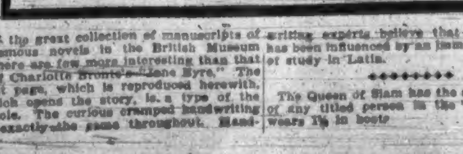
Oliver Goldsmith enjoyed veal pie. He said that with veal pie and whiskey in every man's house a rebellion was impossible.

John the Evangelist, according to tradition, was so abstemious that a handful of barley was all the food he needed for a day.

Burke enjoyed English beef and Irish porter. He said England and Ireland could always come together on such a platform.

Mendelssohn never cared much for the pleasures of the table. He said he could live for a week on a sausage and a loaf of bread.

MANUSCRIPT OF A FAMOUS NOVEL.



THE SPELL

CHAPTER THE I?

IN the great collection of manuscripts of famous novels in the British Museum there are few more interesting than that of Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre." The first page, which is reproduced herewith, which opens the story, is a type of the whole. The curious cramped handwriting is exactly the same throughout. Handwriting experts believe that the writing has been influenced by an immense amount of study in Latin.

The Queen of Siam has the smallest foot of any titled person in the world. She wears 1½ in boots.

The Natural Bridges of Utah.

ONE of the great natural curiosities of the United States is the Natural Bridge in Virginia, which till recently has stood in a class by itself. But in the wonderland of Utah there have been found three bridges of similar character which are more remarkable in every way. They are at the head of the White Canyon, in San Juan county, but being many miles from the nearest railroad and in a region where the water supply is scarce in the early months they have been inaccessible.

Scorup, a cattleman of that region, obtained a distant view of the bridges in 1895, and has been anxious ever since to get nearer to them. Some years later he and a mining engineer named Long started to reach them, entering the White Canyon on the Colorado River. They ascended the canyon for several miles, passing numerous ancient cliff dwellings, and were finally rewarded by their first sight of one of the great bridges. Unfortunately, they had no scientific instruments with them with which to make measurements, but Long came somewhere near their correct dimensions by means of rough triangulation.

The first of these bridges was named the Caroline, in honor of Scorup's wife. It measures 208 feet from buttress to buttress across the base of the canyon. It is 107 feet from the surface of the water to the centre of the arch, and over the arch above at its highest point the solid mass of sandstone rises 125 feet further, to the level of the floor of the bridge. Passing over this one would be 232 feet from the bed of the stream. The roadway is 127 feet wide, providing ample room for the passage of an army in columns.

Three and a half miles further up the canyon they came to the second bridge, whose height is more than twice, and its span three times, that of the famous Bridge of Virginia. This bridge would overspan the Capitol at Washington and leave fifty-one feet to spare. It is of very light sandstone and covered with green and orange lichens, which add a beautiful note of color to the sight. This span was named Augusta, for Mr. Long's wife.

The third bridge is some twelve miles further on. This was called the Little Bridge, for so it seemed in comparison with the other two. It is at a height of 81 feet and the roadway is little more than 25 feet wide.

It is calculated that England loses over eighteen hundred acres yearly through the sea encroaching upon the coast.

The Migration of Birds.

FOR hundreds of years the migration of birds has been under close observation, but no theory has been offered which has not had as many exceptions as agreements. If one accept the theory that the birds are in search of food and suitable regions for raising their young, one is still in the dark as to the power which guides them over thousands of miles of land and ocean. Beyond the fact that birds have an intuitive perception of direction one can be sure of very little.

The greatest travellers of the migratory birds are the wading birds, of which the golden plover may be taken as a type. Early in June these birds appear in the Arctic Circle, in the Barren Grounds. It is possible that they may go hundreds of miles further north than this, for they have been seen in latitude 81 degrees. Before the ice is out of the ground they have made their rude nests, where they remain till August, when they journey toward Labrador and fatten on the supply of berries which are then plentiful. By the time the first frost is felt in New England these birds leave Nova Scotia on a journey of 1,800 miles across the ocean, touching the easterly coast of the West Indies. The shores of South America are six hundred miles from there, but the plovers do not often break the journey by stopping over at the Antilles unless a storm drives them in shore.

In three or four weeks they appear in Southern Brazil, in Argentina, and even in Patagonia. Here they remain from September till March, and though it is the summer season there they never rest, and though they are surrounded by great stretches of open country they always return to the north to raise their young.

The journey northward of these travellers is not over the same route, and some points of their itinerary are still in doubt. When they leave Argentina they are not seen along the Atlantic coast of South America, but they appear in Texas in March. In April they are all over the Middle West and by May they reached Canada. June finds them once more in the Arctic regions. Though the course is not absolute they probably travel around an ellipse 8,000 miles one way and 3,000 miles the other.

Another interesting part of the subject of migrations of birds is the speed at which they travel. It is a strange fact that it increases as they go further north. For instance, the black poll warbler takes thirty days to travel 1,000 miles from Louisiana to Minnesota, but it needs but fifteen days to cover the distance between Minnesota and Alaska. The average speed of the species which cross the United States is twenty-three miles a day. But from the northern boundaries of the United States onward the rate is much increased, 25, 100 to 150 miles a day being frequently covered.

The time required for a journey round the earth by a man walking day and night without resting would be 428 days; an express train, 40 days; sound, at a medium temperature, 32½ hours; a cannon ball, 21¾ hours; light, a little more than 1-10 of a second, and electricity, passing over a copper wire, a little under 1-10 of a second.

An average walking pace of a healthy man or woman is said to be seventy-five steps a minute.

Topiary Gardens.

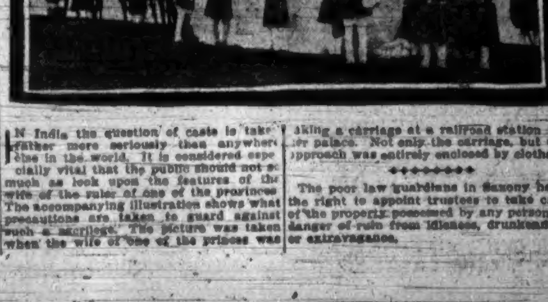
AT Elvaston Castle, in Derbyshire, is to be seen the finest example of a topiary garden. A topiary garden is one which is composed of trees and shrubs clipped to represent animals, furniture and flowers. It is said to take at least three centuries to grow and clip a box or yew tree into these fantastic shapes. So, though the nouveaux riches may purchase portraits of ancestors to hang in their newly acquired mansion, the topiary garden is beyond them, no matter what money may be offered.

The fashion came into vogue in the reign of William and Mary, though it originated during the reign of Elizabeth. The nobles of that time had their gardens laid out in this curious but inartistic fashion, and the rage continued till about 1882. Then landscape gardening took its place and many of the fantastic trees were uprooted. This accounts for the rarity and value of the few which are in existence to-day.

The Earl of Rosebery possesses some unique specimens, clipped in the shape of a table set, which comprises teapot, cups and saucers, eggs in cups and so on. But even these do not compare with those possessed by the Earl of Harrington at Elvaston. Four men are employed there at salaries ranging from $10 to $25 weekly, whose business it is to clip these trees. They demand constant attention, for from a week of neglect they looked ragged, and in a month they are ruined. The tree sculptor must be highly skilful, for a few awkward clips of the shears will ruin a beautiful specimen. An eye for contour is most necessary to the profession.

To meet the demand which the ambitious rich have made upon them for these trees English nurserymen have grown yew trees in tubs cut in the shape of various animals, and these are sold at prices ranging from $50 to $500 apiece. But even at this price they are but poor imitations of the trees growing at Elvaston.

CURIOUS CASE OF EXCLUSIVENESS.



IN India the question of caste is taken rather more seriously than anywhere else in the world. It is considered especially vital that the public should not so much as look upon the features of the wife of the ruler of one of the provinces. The accompanying illustration shows what precautions are taken to guard against such a sacrilege. The picture was taken when the wife of one of the princes was taking a carriage at a railroad station for her palace. Not only the carriage, but the approach was entirely enclosed by cloths.

The poor law guardians in Saxony have the right to appoint trustees to take care of the property possessed by any person in danger of ruin from idleness, drunkenness or extravagance.

RECENT SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

An Important and Interesting Interview Had With Premier McBride.

THE KAIEN ISLAND TRANSACTION

Deal Was Solely Between the Government and Railway Company.

IN VIEW of the fact that the provincial opposition have been using every endeavor since the close of the session to blind the eyes of the people as to real issues and facts, the following interview with the Hon. Richard McBride, minister of mines and premier of the province, is of great interest.

Seen by a Colonist reporter, Mr. McBride said:

opposition have made the Kaien Island transaction the principal objective of their heavy firing—indeed, in the case of Mr. J. A. Macdonald, to the almost entire exclusion of all other business—I cannot do better than deal with this matter first. And, to begin with, a short review of the facts of this eminently satisfactory bargain for the province will be of interest.

Kaien Island

"The sale of 10,000 acres of land on Kaien Island to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company for their projected transcontinental railway was, from first to last, as far as the government of this province is concerned, a direct transaction with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company itself, and with no middle-man or profit-making intermediary whatsoever. It was as simple and ordinary a business transaction—only on a larger scale—as if a man in the east or in England, desirous of purchasing a hundred and sixty acres of government land for farming or any other legitimate purpose, had sent his legal representative out here to pay over the money and execute the requisite formalities of purchase. I want to make this very clear," added the premier, "as the fact that Mr. Hays and the rest of the Grand Trunk directors did not have the time to make a trip to the coast and make a formal and public presentation of a cheque to the government of the purchase price of $10,000, has apparently greatly shocked the Liberal notions of etiquette.

"What I want the people of this province to distinctly understand is that the government of British Columbia insisted that any sale or transaction which might take place should be dealt with directly and solely between the government and the railway company. That we enforced our demand in this respect is fully and completely proved by the evidence given before the select committee—and no amount of cooked reports to eastern papers, or vague insinuations in the provincial press or on the public platform can alter these absolute facts.

"At the commencement of the session just closed, the papers and documents dealing with this transaction were laid before the house in due course by the government. There was no attempt at concealment or evasion—nor was there any desire or need for it. But it appears from their actions that the Liberal opposition in the provincial house could not conceive the possibility of any government selling public lands without getting a nice little private rake-off in the matter.

"To sum up the main points in this affair," continued Mr. McBride, "the evidence brought out by the select committee clearly proved that the government's course throughout the transaction was strictly legal and above board. It was proved, in the face of Mr. Macdonald's allegation to the contrary, that there was a legal reserve on the Tsimpean Peninsula, and that that reserve embraced Kaien Island.

"Again, it was clearly shown that the chief commissioner of lands and works was justified in refusing the location under South African scrip of lands on Kaien island; and further, that the scrip which was intended to be used by the persons applying had been bought up for purely speculative purposes from the original grantors. Only one of the applicants had ever set foot in South Africa, and he was not applying under his own scrip, but under a purchased piece.

"Again, Mr. Macdonald's contention that the government had no authority to deal with the railway company regarding this land has been completely discovered by the evidence, which shows that, under section 39 of the Land act, the government was fully entitled to dispose of those lands as they did, for purposes of a terminal site.

"As to the much-talked-of minority report, upon what are the statements contained in it based?" asked the premier. "Upon the evidence laid before the select committee? No, by no manner of means; but simply upon the unsupported assertions, the disproved statements, of Mr. Macdonald.

Opposition Misstatements

"It is necessary," continued the premier, "that I should point out with utmost plainness in view of the deplorable misstatements which the opposition and the Liberal press of the province have been fit to circulate—that the facts I have given you above are entirely and absolutely borne out by the evidence elicited by the select committee. On the other hand, no single statement in the minority report is sustained by that evidence—and this in spite of the fact that the government gave the utmost latitude to Mr. Macdonald in the pursuit of his researches. Nor did Mr. Macdonald fail in any way to avail himself of that latitude. On the contrary, the amount of time and hard work which Mr. Macdonald put in on this case took up pretty nearly the whole of the session as far as the opposition leader was concerned. And at the end of it he found that he had accomplished nothing. That he was well aware of his failure quite early in the committee's proceedings is clearly shown by the fact that he displayed no anxiety to have the evidence printed as a whole. Why, if that evidence had contained what Mr. Macdonald wanted, does any sane man believe the member for Rossland would not have made heaven and earth ring with his demands that thousands of copies should at once be printed, regardless of cost, and distributed amongst the people of British Columbia?

"The literal meaning of the minority report is that the people of British Columbia are asked to believe that Mr. Garden, Mr. Ross and Dr. Young deliberately set their names to a lie to save the government to which they belonged.

"By the way," said the premier, reflectively, "it is a very odd thing that while, only a short time ago, the Toronto Globe and the Vancouver World with one voice proclaimed the Kaien Island transaction to be an excellent one in the interests of the province, yet we find the same journals today heaping every kind of abuse upon the ministry for having consummated this most desirable bargain. It seems me as very curious."

Columbia & Western

"Have you any statements to make with regard to the Columbia & Western land grant, Mr. McBride?" asked the reporter.

"Well," said the premier, "I dealt with that matter very fully in my speech on the second reading of the bill, but I may say that the government remains absolutely firm on the stand then taken, and the fact that the measure passed the house by a satisfactory majority is evidence that our reasons for the bill were approved by the representatives of the people. The opposition fought the bill for no other reason than that it was a government measure, and because, provided they could defeat the government, they did not care a straw whether the country was branded with the disgrace of repudiation or not.

"Let us look at the facts. Here was a company which had made a bargain with a previous government of the province. They had, in course of due time, completed that bargain, though the original government with whom they contracted had not lived to see it. Then then come to the present government with the request that, having completed their undertaking in good faith, the province should now fulfil its share of the contract.

"It was argued in the house," continued the premier, "that because the contract had been made with another government, the present government was justified in taking advantage of a technicality and repudiating this just claim for services which had been duly performed. I can only say that this was a most reprehensible position to take—one most damaging to British Columbia's financial position, and an undying disgrace to the party that proposed it.

"I may say here," said Mr. McBride, "that it was well known in the house that the Liberal party was very far from being a unit on this question; in fact, some of the most prominent members on the left of the speaker favored supporting this bill. Finally, however, very strong party pressure was brought to bear and the opposition vote held intact.

"The government of the day has, since taking office, invariably tried to keep good faith with the public; and here was a case where to keep good faith meant the course that was followed in adopting this bill. The railway company had completed their work, had earned the land, and it was up to the province to deal honestly by them. As to the argument against the measure, anyone following the debate clearly must have noticed that, instead of taking up the question and dealing with it on its merits, the opposition party contented themselves with dwelling on the fact that the C. P. R. was concerned in the measure, and therefore was not deserving of fair treatment.

"Now," said the premier, "I denounce this line of conduct here, as I did in the house, as a barefaced bid for a certain class of popular support. I have, as I stated during the debate on this measure, often found occasion to oppose the C. P. R., and will always do so when I consider that the company's interests conflict with those of the province. But when Mr. Macdonald accused the government of the day, as he and his colleagues did, of being the creatures of the C. P. R. in introducing this measure, he not only makes a misstatement, but proves himself the possessor of a shockingly bad—or shall I say convenient—memory. Who was it who opposed the new Assessment act under which taxes on railways were increased five hundred per cent? It was the opposition led by Mr. Macdonald.

"So long as it is entrusted with the control of the province's affairs, this government will see to it that the fair fame of the country is not damaged by any such disgraceful repudiation as was proposed by the leader of the opposition and his colleagues.

Midway & Vernon

"Now the Midway & Vernon Subsidy act," proceeded the premier, "was a matter of an entirely different nature. Yet here—following out the extraordinary tactics which they adopted throughout the session—the opposition had the audacity to attempt to blind the public to the real issues involved by coolly asserting that the rights of the Midway & Vernon were the same as those of the Columbia & Western, and that in supporting the latter the government was bound by all the laws of consistency to support the former. No assertion could well have been more widely removed from the actual facts of the case—facts perfectly well known on both sides of the house.

"With regard to the Midway & Vernon, I have all along made the position of the government abundantly clear to the promoters of this railroad. They knew perfectly well that the province would not admit any liability, and would insist that the statute law alone should govern. That was the only possible attitude which the government could adopt consistently with its duty to the people, as trustees for the province, charged with the custody of the provincial treasury, it must be evident to the people that grave responsibilities rest upon us, especially when the question involved concerns the expenditure of close upon a million dollars of those entrusted funds. The circumstances of the case were such that we felt compelled to adopt the only prudent course, that of having the matter referred to the courts of the country.

"I cannot conceive," said the premier, "of any reason why any person should feel aggrieved by our adopting this course. His Lordship, Chief Justice Hunter, in delivering judgment on the case on the 29th ult., approved the course of the government in the following words:

"The government apparently took the view at as early a time as February, 1905, that there was some doubt as to the obligation of the government to give the aid that was empowered by the subsidy act; and they quite justifiably in my opinion, thought it proper to refer the matter to the court.'

"As for the talk about the C. P. R. having interfered with the government in this matter, it is the veriest rubbish, having not the slightest foundation, in fact. Moreover, I know the promoters of the Midway & Vernon sufficiently well to believe that they themselves would, if asked, give such a statement instant refutation.

"The company had, however, commenced some operations?" asked the reporter.

"True, some construction work had been done—but how much, and in what space of time? Why, in fifteen months the company had only constructed a quarter of a mile of their line. Figure this out and you will find that, at that rate of construction, the people of British Columbia might look for the completion of the Midway & Vernon railway some six or seven hundred years from the present date. This is hardly the sort of railway construction the people of this province require.

Fostering Home Industry

"Among the most important items of legislation which were before the house this session," said Mr. McBride, "I class the measures affecting the export of timber. The legislation previously enacted by the province towards that end had been productive of much benefit to the province, especially in the districts adjacent to the coast, where large mills had been erected and plant instituted to the value of many millions of dollars, all of which, but for this prohibitory legislation in regard to the export of timber, would never have come to this side of the international boundary at all, but would have gone to enrich and build up the cities of the state of Washington.

"It was found, however, that there was a loop-hole in the act, which was taken advantage of to export timber to the value of many hundred thousand dollars—thereby robbing the province and practically nullifying the existing prohibitory statute. The procedure was very simple. In the original legislation the class of lumbermen known as 'hand loggers' had not been debarred from exporting their small cuttings to the United States.

"But the enactment of prohibitory export legislation and the fact that the hand-loggers were exempt from its provisions under the terms of their licenses, offered a means of getting around the act which was speedily taken advantage of. Hand-loggers' licenses were purchased for numbers of men by wealthy organizations, the men were then put to work, and the product of their cutting was shipped across the line. One of the principals in this evasion of the intent of the statute was J. H. Emerson, of Vancouver.

"As soon as the government became aware that the statute was being evaded it promptly seized several of Mr. Emerson's booms of logs, and the matter came before the courts. Here, however, the legal decision went against the province, the bench holding that there was undoubtedly a loop-hole in the act in its then form. It was therefore imperative that, as soon as the house met, legislation should be enacted to make good this defect in the statute, and the government accordingly at once brought down a measure to deal with it.

"I must say," continued the premier, "that it was a source of great surprise to me to see the way in which the opposition fought this legislation in the house. Making all allowance for partizan feeling and for their eagerness to take the place of the present administration, I should yet have been inclined to give them credit for sufficient regard for the province and the welfare of one of its most important industries to have refrained from such an obstinate struggle as they made against the enactment of this most necessary measure. Fortunately their lack of sympathy with the people has left them too weak to effect the harm they desired; otherwise the lumber-manufacturing industry in British Columbia, at least as far as the coast districts are concerned, might as well close its doors.

"The attitude of the opposition in regard to this legislation is the more incomprehensible because the original prohibitory enactment met with their approval and support. Yet, when further legislation is brought to strengthen and foster home industry, we find this same opposition most bitterly against it.

"While on the subject of timber, Mr. McBride," said the reporter, "is it a fact that the loggers of British Columbia have commended the chief commissioner of lands and works for introducing the Log-scaling act?"

Log Scaling Act

"Yes," replied the premier, "and it is very gratifying to note that the approval of this legislation is practically universal. While some few of the millmen have objected to its provisions, for the most part all parties, loggers and mill-men both, are well pleased with the measure.

"In this connection," added Mr. McBride, "I should like to express my high appreciation of the valuable work which the chief commissioner of lands and works has done in the interests of British Columbia since he took over office some three years ago, and the satisfaction it is to me to see that the results of his efforts are beginning to tell. Among the principal of these are the Fraser river dyking measures, the important and necessary amendments to the Land act, and now—of almost equal moment—the development of a policy with regard to the timber of the province which will go far to strengthen and build up a great and growing industry in British Columbia.

The Education Act

"Turning to the much-discussed subject of the educational legislation before the house during the session, the premier said:

"There was, and is, every anxiety on the part of the government to make the Education act as easily workable as possible, and, considering the nature of the legislation, it is not a matter of surprise that there should be a necessity for amendments towards that end. The act involves in its provisions some very radical departures from the old order of things—conditions which the rapid growth of the province rendered necessary, and the efficiency of some of the changes made could only be proved by the test of actual experience. In the main, the act sustained that test exceedingly well, but there were naturally some features which required adjustment, and it was to effect this that the amending act was brought down. Its provisions were in direct line with what experience had shown to be requisite for the time. Mr. Fulton, minister of education, having shown every readiness to accept suggestions from municipal councils, school boards, etc., and, as a result of a very extensive investigation into the workings of the act, the amendments of the present session were introduced. That they met with the same furious and illogical opposition from the Liberal members on the left of the speaker as had been bestowed upon the original measure goes without saying, but the house was not inclined to accept declamatory denunciations as argument.

"Speaking in general of the Education act," proceeded the premier, "it is very gratifying to note that, instead of the bill being treated in the hostile fashion which was prophesied by the opposition, the people have, with one or two exceptions, accepted the situation; and today more interest than was ever the case before is being taken by both parents and trustees in their duties in relation to school matters. After all, we are simply applying to the public school what has been applied to a great many things under the control of the legislature, namely, local administration—which is admittedly a good thing.

The University Bill

"In regard to the other educational matter that was before the house during the session, namely, the University bill, the opposition that was put up to this measure has proved in the end to be rather ill-advised. There is no disposition on the part of McGill to do anything that will retard or delay the establishment of a provincial university in British Columbia; and every assurance has been given to the provincial government that, just as soon as we are able to consider the question of such an institution, McGill will most gladly do all in her power to assist.

"The opposition, hungry to grasp at anything that might make a point, fought a rather strenuous fight on this measure, and received a defeat which, considering their motives, was well merited. It would have been unfortunate indeed if the people of British Columbia had refused to receive assistance from an institution which today ranks among the foremost seats of learning on the American continent."

Financial Condition

"Speaking with reference to the budget, Mr. McBride, what is your opinion of the present financial position of the province?" asked the reporter.

"Eminently satisfactory," replied the premier. "Notwithstanding the loss of the Chinese head-tax, and the increased demands for public works, we are enabled to make a showing which proves beyond a doubt that the administration of the province's financial affairs has been conducted along safe and business-like lines. Nothing has been more conducive to the bringing about of the present good times in this province than the financial showing made by the ministry.

"Without at all reflecting on any of his predecessors, Captain Tatlow is admitted on all sides to be one of the most capable finance ministers we have ever had.

"The men who operate the mines and mills and keep commerce alive in British Columbia share our views, and the millions of all the Canadian banks are well known to be strongly in approval of the management of the business affairs of this province as administered by the present government."

In summing up, what has the opposition done this session?" asked the reporter.

"Absolutely nothing," replied Mr. McBride. "As leader of his party, Mr. Macdonald failed during the whole session, as he did in the two previous sessions, to make any announcement of what the policy of the Liberal party might be. Search the newspaper reports and, with the single exception of the School act, one fails to find anything at all that might be considered indicative of a preference for any line of policy—and, with regard to the School act, everyone knows that this was another instance of the leader of the opposition trying to make a little political capital.

Opposition Attitude

"But to particularize, where can Mr. Macdonald be said to have spoken for his party on the railway situation, on the lumber question, or on better terms for this province? It is a matter of public knowledge and comment that some of the most prominent measures which have shown the most excellent results—received the high compliment of the most bitter opposition from Mr. Macdonald and his party. Take as an example of this the lumber question, regarding which I have previously spoken, and note the woeful ignorance of his subject displayed by Mr. Macdonald, and the obstinacy with which he refused to accept the explanations of the chief commissioner of lands and works. That was partizanship, not statesmanship. It was the same with the railways, the same with finance. The fiscal policy of this government always received the strenuous opposition of Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Stuart Henderson, and the peculiar way in which these gentlemen handled their case made it exceedingly clear that they objected to the government's policy in every other matter—that is, simply because it was the government's policy and for no other reason.

"The extraordinary appeals of the opposition to the public, the false rumors in the opposition press of the government's impending resignation, the misleading reports sent to the eastern papers, the baseless assertions and the empty threats which filled the papers, have failed as they deserved to fail; and I feel perfectly satisfied that the straightforward course the government have pursued and the legislation they have passed at the session just closed, will meet with the commendation of the people of this province.

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Certain parties, of questionable reputation, have been offering manufactured articles in the indignified manner mentioned above, said articles purporting to have been created at my Laboratories. Probably the persons responsible for this deception are aiming to gain the advantages that naturally will come to them because of the popularity of the genuine Dr. Shoop's preparations.

This article is published as a means of warning the public against the deception in question. Prosecutions at Law will follow.

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Other varieties equally good of which we have not room to give details are: Early Ohio, Irish Cobbler, Corman, Empire State, Gold Coin, Farmer's Favorite; sold in 90-lb. sacks for $3.25.

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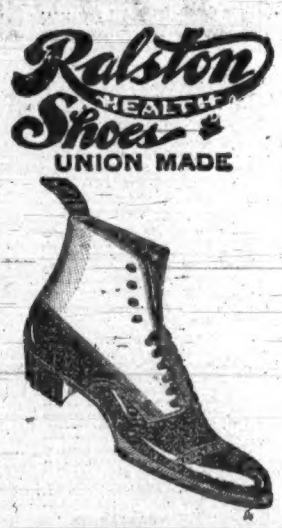

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FOR THE WEST COAST.

Steamer Queen City Leaves With a Heavy Cargo.

Steamer Queen City, Capt. Townsend, sailed last night for Quatsino and way ports of the west coast of Vancouver island with a heavy cargo, including supplies for the whaling station at Sechart, supplies for the sealing schooners which put in to the coast recently, and general merchandise for various mines and settlements on the island coast. Steamer Amur, which returned yesterday from the north, is to be tied up for repairs, and Capt. McLeod and crew of the eastern steamer will be transferred without delay to the steamer Princess Beatrice, which will take the Amur's place, pending the completion of the repairs to the steamer Princess May at Esquimalt.

CRUISERS AT HONOLULU.

H. M. S. Flora and Champion at the Hawaiian Capital on a Cruise.

The British cruisers Flora (formerly one of the fleet at Esquimalt) and Champion, have arrived at Honolulu. The former came from Yokohama, where she was detached from the China squadron to cruise on the coast of the American continent and the South Seas and the Champion came from Auckland, New Zealand. They were ordered to meet at Honolulu and cruise to show the flag in southern Pacific waters. After completing their cruise the vessels will return to their respective stations. It is uncertain whether the vessels will come to Esquimalt. The cruisers which are sister vessels of 4300 tons each, arrived off Honolulu within a few hours of each other, though both came from different corners of the globe. When ninety miles from Honolulu they came into communication with each other by wireless telegraphy. The vessels were to coal at Honolulu and proceed on their cruise.

GLORY OF THE SEAS.

Well Known Clipper Ship Bought by Barnesson-Hibberd Co.

The old clipper ship Glory of the Seas, which carried coal for so long between the Ladysmith and Comox mines and San Francisco, has been purchased by the Barneson-Hibberd company and is being placed in good condition. Her main requirements are new masts and new spars. This vessel was built by Mackay, the famous Boston shipbuilder, a generation or more ago, and he himself said it was his masterpiece. Mackay came out to the Pacific in the Glory of the Seas as her nominal master, and, as it happened, he never again built a ship. The Glory of the Seas fulfilled all his expectations, not only making a fine run to this coast, but gaining a reputation for fast passages that has been the admiration of seafaring men for many years. And the old Glory of the Seas is still afloat and ready for business. She is one of the very last of the old school.

MARINE NOTES.

The new Dominion tug built by the Victoria Machinery Depot for the federal government was launched yesterday. The vessels is 88 feet long, 17 feet beam and 12½ feet draught.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

In every form, no matter of how long standing. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36

Dr. Clemence has moved to his new and up to date offices in the Promis block, Government street.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

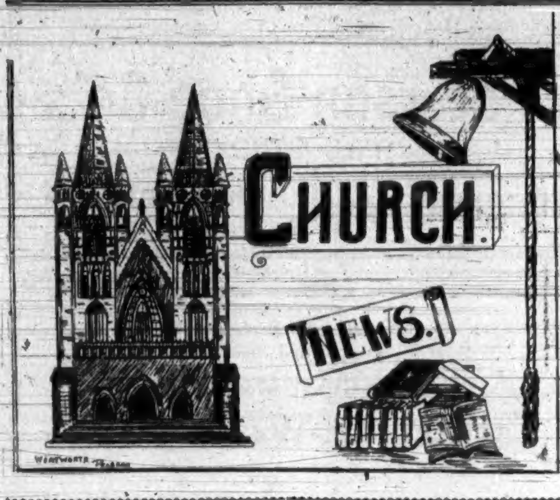
HEAD OFFICE .... TORONTO.
CAPITAL AUTHORIZED $4,000,000 00
CAPITAL PAID 3,900,000 00
RESERVE 3,900,000 00

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued. Sterling and Foreign Exchange bought and sold. A General Banking business transacted.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of $1.00 and upwards received and interest paid at current rate from date of opening of account.

Victoria Branch, J. S. GIBB, Manager



Christ Church Cathedral.

Services, holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and ante-communion, 11 a. m.; children's service, 3:30 p. m.; evening service and cantata, 7 p. m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Beanlands. Subject, "The Great Doctrinal Hymns."

The music for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Andante .... Collins
Venite .... Elvey
Psalms for 8th Morning. .Cathedral Psalter
Benedicite .... Dr. Ham
Benedictus .... Barnby
Kyrie and Gloria .... Godfrey
Hymns 90, 98, 322
Voluntary—Pague Fleurie .... Mailly

Evening.

Voluntary—The Palms .... Faure
Psalms for 8th Evening. .Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat .... Dr. Bridge
Nunc Dimittis .... Thorn-Harris
Hymn 99
Cantata—"The Crucifixion" Sir J. Stainer
Voluntary—Vorspiel from "Parsifal" .... Wagner

St. John's.

Rev. Percival Jenns will preach in the morning, and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening. Subject, "The Last Words of the Cross." A short organ recital will be given at the close of evensong, when Miss W. Lugrin will sing "The Better Land," Pinsuti; and Mr. Gibson "Abide With Me," by Hutchins.

The music follows:

Morning.

Organ—"He Was Despised" .... Handel
Venite .... Hayes
Psalms for 8th Morning. .Cathedral Psalter
Benedicite .... Mounder
Jubilate .... Ousley
Hymn 107
Litany .... Barnby
Hymn 98, 108
Organ—March .... Clark

Evening.

Organ—Prelude .... Handel
Psalms for 8th Evening. .Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat .... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis .... Monk
Hymns 99, 105, 28
Vesper .... Burnett
Organ—Postlude .... Mailly

St. Barnabas'.

There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m.; matins and litany at 11 a. m.; evensong at 7 p. m. The preacher for the day will be the rector, Rev. E. G. Miller. Morning subject, "Unselfishness." Evening, "St. Paul's Shipwreck." All seats free.

The music for the day follows:

Morning.

Organ—The Palms .... Faure
Venite and Psalms ....Cathedral Psalter
Benedicite .... Simper in A Flat
Benedictus .... Petch in D Minor
Hymns 99, 105, 98
Offertory Anthem .... Barnby
Organ—"Behold the Lamb of God" .Handel

Evening.

Organ—Andante in F .... Heller
Psalms .... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat .... Macfarren
Nunc Dimittis .... Felton
Hymns 91, 285, 99
Litany .... 465, pt. 2
Organ—"Surely He Hath Borne Our Griefs" .... Handel

St. James'.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8, matins and confirmation service at 11. Evensong and sermon at 7.

The music is as follows:

Morning.

Organ .... Voluntary
Venite .... Cathedral Psalter
Special Psalm .... LXXXIV.
Benedictus .... Barnby
Hymns 270, 157, 207, 280
Organ .... Voluntary

Evening.

Organ .... Voluntary
Psalms .... Cathedral Psalter
Cantate .... Woodward
Deus Misereatur .... Lyttleton
Hymns 99, 98, 300
Litany and Penitence .... 465, pt. 2
Vesper Hymn .... M. S.
Organ .... Voluntary

James Bay Methodist.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.—In the morning the pastor, R. J. McIntyre, will have charge of the service and preach. Subject, "The Prayer of the Penitent Thief." In the evening Mr. A. Pineo will be the preacher. Special music will be rendered by the choir. Sunday school and Bible classes in the afternoon at 2:30. Everybody welcome.

Victoria West Methodist.

Divine worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. In the morning Mr. W. Marchant will have charge and preach. In the evening the pastor, R. J. McIntyre, will be the preacher. Subject, "The Shedding of Blood." Sunday school and Bible class in the afternoon at 2:30. Everybody welcome at these services.

Metropolitan Methodist

The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "Saints." Evening subject, "Balaam and His Ass." Classes 10 a. m.; Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m.; Spring Ridge Sunday school at 2:45 p. m. Everybody welcome.

Centennial Methodist.

The services both morning and evening will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. S. J. Thompson. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2:30. Morning subject, "Four Kinds of Hearers." Evening, "Who is the Christian?" a special appeal to young men.

Music as follows:

Morning.

Anthem—"Jubilate Deo" .... Garret

Evening.

Anthem—"I Will Sing of Thy Power" .... Sullivan
Quartet—"O Come! Everyone That Thirsteth" .... Mendelssohn

Emmanuel Baptist.

Rev. Le Roy Dakin, B. A., pastor. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Bible school at 2:30 p. m. The subjects for consideration for the day are "Why Have a Day of Rest?" and "The Saints in Caesar's Household." The B. Y. P. U. rally of the Baptist Young People of B. C. will be he in Emanuel on the evening of Thursday and all day Friday of this week. A good programme has been arranged and a grand time is expected. Come.

Calvary Baptist.

The pastor, F. T. Tapscott, will preach at both services. Morning theme, "The Historical Correlations of the Transfiguration Event, Past and Future." Evening theme, "A Further Unmasking of the Liquor Batteries." Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m.

Music, as follows:

Morning.

Choir Voluntary—"Dear Lord and Father of Mankind" .... Maker
Quartet—"Behold the Bridegroom Comes" .... Whyte

Evening.

Choir Voluntary—"God Save the People" .... Booth
Solo—The Palms .... Faure
Mr. C. A. Steele.

Burnside Mission.

Anniversary services. Special programme for Sunday school at 2:45. Mr. A. J. Pineo will conduct the evening service. A cordial invitation is given to all the friends of the mission.

First Congregational

Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B. A. Morning theme, "The Secret of Christ's Self-Giving." Evening, "Man, His Creation, Two Ideas of It." Sunday school, and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. Society at 8:15 p. m. At the evening service Mrs. D. C. Reid will sing the solo, "There Were Ninety and Nine," by Edward Campion. Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed.

First Presbyterian.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening. Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets at 10 a. m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m.

Musical selections follow:

Morning.

Psalm 1
Hymns 435, 383
Anthem—"We Wait for Thy Loving Kindness" .... Zingarelli

Evening.

Hymns 180, 537, 496
Solo—"Come Unto Me" .... Miss Lindsay
Mr. P. Gordon.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will be the preacher for the day. Sunday school at 2:30; Bible class at 3.

The music for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—"Reverie" .... Cooper
Psalm 16
Anthem—"Abide in My Love" .... Clare
Hymns 195, 552, 383
Voluntary—"Offertoire" .... Tours

Evening.

Voluntary—"Paques Fleuries" .... Mailly
Psalm 30
Anthem—"The Lamb Shall Lead Them" .... Simper
Soprano Solo, Miss Bishop.
Hymns 210, 22
Solo—"The Palms" .... Faure
Mr. Arthur Gore.
Voluntary—"Choeur de D" .... Whitfield

Church of Our Lord.

Services 11 and 7. Sermons by the rector, Rev. T. W. Gladstone. Morning, Saul." Evening, "What Must I Do to Be Saved." Rector's class, 2:45; Sunday school at 3. Service Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 4:30. Also Wednesday at 11. Litany and address Thursday at 8. United communion, anniversary of the institution of the Lord's Supper. Good Friday service at 11, and at 8 p. m. the sacred cantata, "Olivet to Calvary."

The music for the day follows:

Morning.

Organ—Andante .... Bruce Steane
Venite and Psalms as Set....Cath. Psalter
Benedicite .... 1st Set
Benedictus—XII. .... Mercer
Hymns .... 168, 180, XXX 181
Postlude .... Haydn

Evening.

Organ—Andante .... Mendelssohn
Opening Hymn 383
Psalms as Set .... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat .... To Cantata No. 1
Nunc Dimittis—I .... Mercer
Hymns 172, 520, 173
Organ—March .... J. F. Thorne

Lutheran Church.

German services in the morning at 11 o'clock. English preaching in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Rev. C. Drahn, pastor.

Y. M. C. A.

Geo. S. Smith, physical director of the Vancouver Young Men's Christian Association, will address the men's meeting at 4 p. m. C. A. Steele will sing. Men cordially invited.

Christadelphians

Bible lecture, A. O. U. W. hall, 7 p. m. Subject, "Jerusalem the city of the Great King, and centre of Universal Government in the Earth."

Church of Christ.

(Christians, Disciples.)

Meet in Fernwood Odd Fellows hall, Spring Ridge. Services: 11 a. m., worship and preaching. Subject, "Obedience." 7 p. m., preaching, subject, "Adding to and Taking from the Scriptures." Special services each night this week at 8 p. m., except Saturday night. Preaching by L. J. Keffer. All are welcome; bring your Bible.

Universal Brotherhood

"Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society Centre No. 87, holds a public meeting at 28 Broad street, every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses on living questions of the day are given and questions answered. Non-political and unsectarian. All invited.

Psychic Research Society

The above society will hold their regular meeting this evening at 7:30 o'clock in K. of P. hall. All are welcome.

See our Window for Bargains in children's White Embroidery Muslin Hats. The People's Store, 88½ Douglas St.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Merchants to Boost Local Manufacturers by Display Windows.

The retail grocery merchants are to lend their aid to the "Booster Club" movement. On Monday all the leading down town stores will make a special window decoration of "Made in Victoria" products. The idea is to centre public interest in the numerous articles manufactured in the city and to endeavor to educate Victorians with the fact that many household supplies are made right at their doors—and consequently worthy of patronage. If Victorians want to upbuild local infant industries, that mean so much toward making this a substantial "pay roll" city, the opportunity of comparison in quality and prices is worthy of investigation. Every dollar spent on homemade goods means the retention and circulation in the city of that dollar instead of it being sent away to enrich some other manufacturing city.

Tongues, per lb	20
Beef, per lb.	8 to 18
Mutton, per lb.	8 to 18
Hams, American, per lb.	22
Bacon, American, per lb.	22 to 27
Bacon, rolled	16
Pork, per lb.	10 to 15
Veal, per lb.	10 to 18
Lamb, per quarter	$1.25 to $1.75

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

American wheat, per ton	$32.00
Manitoba, feed wheat, per ton	$26.00
Oats, Manitoba, per ton	$27.00
Oats, Island, per ton	$28.00
Barley, Manitoba, per ton	$25.00
Barley, Island, per ton	$28.00
Flour, Hungarian, Ogilvie's, Royal Household, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, per bbl.	$5.60
Flour, Hungarian, Moffet's Best	$5.35
Flour, pastry flour, Moffet's Drifted Snow, per bbl.	$4.55
Bran, per ton	$23.00
Shorts, per ton	$24.00
Middlings, per ton	$28.00
Hay, Fraser river, per ton	$12.00
Hay, Island, per ton	$14 to $16
Feed, cornmeal, per ton	$27.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	$25.00

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, per lb.	10
Lettuce, per crate	$1.75
Cabbages, per lb.	2½
Turnips, per sack	50
Carrots, per sack	60
Parsnips, per sack	$1.25
Beets, per sack	$1.25

FRUIT.

Grapefruit, per box	$6.00
Cranberries, per bbl.	$15.75
Apples (local)	$1.75 to $2.25
Apples (imported)	$2.25
Bananas, per bunch	$3.00
Cocoanuts, each	8
Lemons (fancy), per box	$4.00
Lemons (choice), per box	$3.50
Pears (local), per box	$1.25
Oranges, fancy navels, box	$3.25 to $3.40
Whole corn, per ton	$28.00
Cracked corn, per ton	$27.00
Potatoes (Mainland)	16.00
Potatoes (Island)	18.00
Silver Skin onions, per lb.	2½
Cauliflower, per doz	$1.25
Tomatoes (California)	$2.50
Rhubarb	6 to 12½

MEAT AND POULTRY.

Hams, per lb.	16½
Bacon, per lb	17
Pork, live weight	7
Pork, dressed	9
Veal, live weight	6½
Veal, dressed	9 to 10
Chickens, spring, per lb. live wgt	14
Chickens, old, per lb.	12½
Turkeys, per lb.	25
Turkeys, live weight	20

PRODUCE.

Eggs (local), fresh, per doz.	2.
Butter (local), creamery	30
Comb honey	18

RETAIL MARKETS.

Oats, per ton	$28.00
Wheat, per ton	$35.00
Barley, per ton	$27.00
Hay (Island), per ton	$16.00
Hay (Fraser), per ton	$12.00
Straw, per bale	65
Potatoes (Island), new	$20.00
Corn, whole, per ton	$28.00
Corn, cracked, per ton	$29.00
Feed, cornmeal	$29.00
Oatmeal, per 10-lb. sack	45
Rolled oats, per 7-lb. sack	35
Hungarian, per bbl.	$6.00
Royal Household, per sack	$1.60
Pastry Flour—	
Snow Flake, per sack	$1.40
Snow Flake, per bbl.	$5.25
Three Star, per sack	$1.50
Three Star, per bbl.	$5.80
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.40
Drifted Snow, per bbl	$5.25
Feed—	
Middlings, per bag, 90 lbs	$1.15
Bran, per 70 lbs.	90

FRUIT.

Cooking figs	8 to 10
Figs, Smyrna, per lb.	15 to 25
Valencia raisins, per lb	10
Lemons, California, per doz.	25 to 30
Cocoanuts, each	10
New cleaned currants	10
Best Sultanas	15
Best Sultanas, Smyrna	20
California Sultanas	15
Table raisins	25, 35, 50
Oranges, per doz.	25 to 50
Grapes, per lb.	20
Bananas, per doz.	35
Apples, per lb.	8

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per lb.	5
Tomatoes, per lb.	25
Onions, 6 lbs. for	25
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	$1.00 to $1.25
Cauliflower, per head	10 to 12½
Carrots, per lb.	3
Asparagus, per lb.	12½
Artichokes, per lb.	12½
Lettuce, per head	5
Celery, 2 heads	25
Cucumbers, each	25

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Eggs—	
Fresh, Island, per doz.	25
Fresh cream, per pint	20
Cheese—	
California cheese, per lb.	22
Canadian cheese, per lb.	20
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	30
Best dairy, per lb.	30
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	35
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	35
Delta Creamery, per lb.	35
Comox Creamery, per lb.	35
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.	35

OIL.

Coal oil (Pratt's) per can	$1.50 to $1.60

POULTRY, FISH AND GAME.

Turkeys (local), per lb	30
Turkeys (imported), per lb.	25
Geese, dressed, per lb.	20
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	20
Spring chicken, dressed, per lb.	22½ to 25
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Rabbits, dressed, each	60 to 75
Hare, dressed, each	75
Fish—	
Cod, salt, per lb	12½
Herring (Holland), salt, per keg	$1.50
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	10 to 12½
Cod, fresh, per lb.	8
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	6
Salmon, salt, per lb.	12½
Salmon, fresh, per lb.	12½
Herring (Nanaimo), per lb.	
Mackerel, salt, each	15 to 20
Skate, per lb.	6
Smelts, per lb.	10
Oolachans, per lb	10
Crabs, each	10 to 12½
Clams, per lb	5
Oysters, Olympia, pint	50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.	40
Shrimps, per lb.	25 to 35
Meats—	

LOOK!
AT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
The Racycle & Any Bicycle

Racycle sprockets turn between bearings. Bicycle sprockets turn outside bearings.

30 per cent. less pressure on the bearings of a Racycle than on a bicycle; therefore it turns ⅓ easier. Ride further and faster with less work on the Racycle. No oil can required.

FOR SALE BY
CLAYTON & COSTIN
Johnson Street

NO MORE DANDRUFF.

Newbro's Herpicide Destroys the Pestiferous Cause of Annoying Dandruff.

Does your head itch? Is your coat or dress full of white flakes after dressing your hair? That's the effect of dandruff. Is your hair thinning? Are you beginning to get bald in spots? Are you already, in fact, rapidly becoming bald? If so, that is the effect of a measly little parasite that burrows in at the root of the hair, and throws up the scalp in dandruff and eats off the hair at the root. Science's latest discovery is a destroyer of that pestiferous germ. That destroyer is contained in no other hair preparation on earth but Newbro's Herpicide. Try it, and be convinced. A delightful dressing. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government St., Special Agents.

Same Old Thing.—House cleaning time again and I must change my lace curtains. Special values at 25c, 50c, $1.00, $1.25 and $3.00. Also Art Screens, 10c up and Curtainette, 12½c up. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Just lovely, those Silk Embroidered Hose in tan or black, 60c pair, at Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

P. R. Brown Co., Ltd

Real Estate and Financial Agents.
30 BROAD STREET.

TO LEASE—60 acres in South Saanich, overlooking the sea; 40 acres cultivated; new house, 7 rooms, barn, etc.

ALSO 25 ACRES about six miles from town.

FOR SALE—Handsome bungalow and two lots on Oak Bay avenue, all modern conveniences. (682.)

FOR SALE—Handsome residence, on Dallas road, and two lots; this is a bargain. (771.)

FOR SALE—A 8 roomed cottage and one lot on Stanley avenue, with all modern conveniences. (751.)

FOR SALE—5 roomed cottage, with all modern conveniences, within a block of the car and ten minutes from the centre of city. (738.)

FOR SALE—New modern bungalow, with all modern conveniences, and close to Central school. (702.)

FOR SALE—Two acres of choice land at Shoal Bay. (2215.)

FOR SALE—½ acre on Oak Bay avenue, cheap. (2204.)

FOR SALE—Saanich, 11 miles from the city, 50 acres, of which 35 are cultivated; 8 roomed house, barns, 20 fruit trees, terms and price on application. (2771.)

FOR SALE—Metchosin district, 102 acres, all fenced, 5 acres cleared, 15 acres bottom land; dwelling of 2 rooms. (2852.)

FOR SALE—Somenos district, 160 acres, 100 acres of good bottom land, 1½ acres of orchard; this is a bargain. (2831.)

FOR SALE—In centre of city, large modern dwelling and three city lots, having a frontage on two principal streets, well adapted for large boarding house, school or hospital; cost $19,500; our price, $10,500. (682.)

FOR SALE—Three and a half acres, all under cultivation, and dwelling of 6 rooms; this is within fifteen minutes' walk of car. (3132.)

FOR SALE—Stanley avenue, new modern house of 7 rooms, corner lot, all modern conveniences; will make any reasonable terms. (592.)

FOR SALE—A snap in business property, producing $1,000 per year gross, and we are offering it for $12,500. (3335.)

FOR SALE—North Pandora street, 8 roomed dwelling and lot 50x107; only $1,200. (715.)

FOR SALE—Modern bungalow and two city lots, in best part of town, to be sold at nearly 20 per cent. below cost. (654.)

FOR SALE—The only choice lots left in the Douglas Gardens. (2,005.)

TO RENT—To let, cheap to good tenant, bar and twenty-two large and well lighted rooms; steam heated. (R)

FOR SALE—45 acres on the Koksilah river, all good soil, and stream runs through property. (2233.)

FOR SALE—137 acres at Vesuvius Bay, about 7 acres under cultivation, and good water frontage. (2832.)

FOR SALE—Modern 7 roomed dwelling and two lots, on corner, at a bargain. (754.)

FOR SALE—7½ acres in the fashionable part of town, and large dwelling. $25,000. (690.)

MONEY TO LOAN. FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN.

ESTATES MANAGED, STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET.

CALL OR WRITE for our list of Farm Property for Sale in all parts of the province.

P. R. BROWN, LTD.,
Victoria, B. C.

Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428

CHANCE OR SKILL?

City Solicitor to Give Definition of the Game of Poker.

The game of poker has come under the tabooed pastimes; the mayor has instructed Chief Langley to stop all games in saloons and elsewhere. A deputation of liquor dealers called upon the mayor yesterday morning in this connection, seeking to learn from Mayor Morley whether poker was to be regarded as a gambling game. The mayor said he had given the chief explicit instructions to carry out all the laws and all gambling, as defined by the regulations, would be suppressed unconditionally. The mayor is not certain, however, whether poker is to be classed as a gambling game, especially when there is no "kitty" and the house in which the game is played derives no benefit.

It was decided to appeal to the city solicitor for a definition of gambling. Copies of what constitutes gambling according to the criminal code are to be drafted by the city solicitor and will be sent to all local liquor dealers so that there may be a full understanding of what "the lid" covers.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant. 24

Cancer is Curable.

The best evidence is THE TESTIMONY OF THE CURED. If interested, let us introduce you.

The Western Medicine Co'y, Ltd.

74 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

PACIFIC COAST SEEDS

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, Floral Work, home industry. Catalogue free.

HENRY'S NURSERIES

Seed House and Greenhouses, 3010 Westminster Road, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Beaumont Boggs,

Real Estate & Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St.

2½ ACRES in fruit; 7 room dwelling and stable; good water. Price $2,750.

9 ROOM DWELLING on two lots, James Bay. Price, $3,650.

COTTAGE—6 rooms, Esquimalt road. Price $2,300.

HOUSE—7 rooms, Esquimalt road; very choice modern home. Price $3,000.

30 ACRES in Cowichan Valley, 4 miles from Duncan, close to station; modern cottage, 7 rooms; barn, 8 stalls; poultry sheds; 8 acres cleared, 10 slashed; orchard. Price $2,650.

160 ACRES, within 4 miles Duncan, 15 cultivated, 20 slashed; soil red and black loam; ½ mile river frontage. Price $2,000.

3½ ACRES in fruit, 2 miles from city; cottage and barn. Price, $2,400.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

VICTORIA

THE DOMINION—Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

THE GORDON—Yates Street. First class in every respect. Fifty spacious homelike rooms. Terms very moderate. Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon, proprietress. Tel. 1018. P. O. Box 40.

HOTEL SIDNEY—Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads; fine boating, two-mile beach; view, unsurpassed. Hotel rates $1.50 per day. William Jensen, proprietor.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—118 Douglas St. Rooms to let for housekeeping from $1 up.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Redz, proprietor.

NEW WESTMINSTER

HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from $1.50 up. John M. Insley, proprietor.

VANCOUVER

HOTEL METROPOLE—The most convenient to business centre, theatres, wharves, and depots. Recently renovated and reconstructed. American and European plans. The place to meet your "upcountry" friends. George L. Howe, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND—Corner Granville and Hastings Street; one block from depot and steamship wharves; $2 per day.

HOTEL ST. ERMIN—Corner of Hastings and Abbott; a new, modern hotel, splendid appointed and furnished. European plan. Rooms 75c. to $2.50 per day. Special rates by week. Cafe in connection. Headquarters for tourists. Mrs. L. T. Carroll, proprietress.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Corner Hastings and Cambie Streets. Headquarters for mining and commercial men. Rates $2 and upwards. Haywood, Atkins & Johnson, proprietors.

HOTEL DOMINION—Abbott Street, Vancouver, B. C. Convenient to railway and wharves. Rates $1.25, $1.50. Free 'bus to and from all trains and boats. F. Haynes, proprietor.

HOTEL NORTH VANCOUVER—New and up-to-date; rates $2.00 per day. Special rates for families and regular boarders. Finest summer resort on the Coast. Ferry service every hour to and from this hotel, foot of Carroll street. P. Larsen, proprietor. my12

STRAND HOTEL—European and American plans. Rates moderate. First class rooms and cafe in connection. One block from depot and steamboat wharves

HOTEL BLACKBURN—A. E. Blackburn, proprietor. Rates per day: American plan, $1.25 to $1.75; European plan, rooms only, 50c., 75c., $1.00. Westminster and city trams pass door; electric light throughout. Free 'bus to and from hotel. Telephone 897. 318 Westminster avenue, Vancouver, B. C. o10

BADMINTON HOTEL—American plan, $2.00 upwards. Free 'bus meets all trains and boats. No charge for baths. Phone in each room. Barber shop, etc. W. Walls, prop. o12

MELBOURNE HOTEL—John Gaugler, proprietor. Rates $1.00 per day up; special rates to steady boarders. New and up-to-date; steam heated and electric light; excellent table. Guests receive every attention. Cars to all parts of the city pass the door. Telephone 1808. Corner Westminster avenue and Powell streets, Vancouver, B. C. o15

ALHAMBRA HOTEL—Mrs. S. Thompson & Sons, proprietors. R. D. Thompson, manager. Corner Carroll and Water streets, Vancouver, B. C. Vancouver's first hotel, situated in the heart of the city. Moderately equipped throughout. Midday lunch a specialty. European plan. Famed for good whiskey. o15

THE DOUGALL HOUSE—Hotel rooms, Dining and Grill rooms. American and European plans. Popular prices. 310-312 Abbott street. D. Burton, prop. o15

ASHCROFT

ASHCROFT—The Grand Central; most convenient hotel in Ashcroft; sample rooms for commercial men; hot and cold baths. Representative meets trains and stages. George Ward, proprietor.

PHOENIX

HOTEL BALMORAL—The leading hotel of Boundary's leading mining camp; centrally located; good sample rooms. J. A. McMaster, proprietor.

TROUT LAKE

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Best commercial house in town; good sample rooms.

REVELSTOKE

UNION HOTEL—First class $2 per day house. Choice brands liquors and cigars. J. Laughton, proprietor.

LARDO

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Home for all people traveling to and from Poplar. McLaughlan Bros., proprietors.

VERNON

COLDSTREAM HOTEL—Opposite station. Special inducements to commercial travelers.

PENTICTON

THE B. C. HOTEL—Homeseekers will find best accommodation here. New hotel. Rates from $1.00 to $1.50 per day. Percy Marks, proprietor.

CALGARY, ALBERTA

VICTORIA HOTEL—Headquarters for British Columbians; European and American plans; the most modern hotel in Calgary. Adams & Peers, proprietors. au26

BANFF, ALBERTA

THE SANITARIUM HOTEL—Recently enlarged and refurnished. Private hospital and bathing establishment in connection. Open all the year. R. G. Brett, M. D., medical director. W. A. Macfarlane, manager.

AGASSIZ

HOTEL BELLA VISTA—Tourists' and sportsmen's headquarters. Five miles from Harrison Hot Springs. Rates $1.50 to $2.00 per day, or $8 per week. Mrs. Probert, Proprietress. C. Inkman, manager.

NELSON

HUME HOTEL—The leading commercial house of the Kootenays. F. Hume, proprietor.

STRATHCONA HOTEL—Strictly first class; headquarters for tourists doing British Columbia. B. Tompkins, manager

ROSSLAND

HOTEL ALLEN—Stop at the Hotel Allen, the leading house of Rossland.

HEDLEY

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Headquarters for the prospectors and miners of the Similkameen. Rates $8 per week; board and room, $1.50 per day. H. W. Yates, proprietor.

HOTEL SIMILKAMEEN—The largest and most modern hotel in the Similkameen; all conveniences; electric light, telephone, baths, etc., sample rooms. Rates $2.50 per day. A. McDermott, proprietor. jy30

MIDWAY

SPOKANE HOTEL—E. E. Salter, proprietor. The largest and most centrally located hotel in Midway. Rates, $1.00 to $2.00. Sample rooms. Free 'bus. au20

GRAND FORKS

YALE HOTEL—The leading hotel of the Boundary country; everything first class. A. Traunweiser, proprietor.

SICAMOUS

C. P. R. HOTEL—Popular resort for tourists. Good boating and fishing. F. W. Padmore, proprietor.

Handy Telephone Calls

CABINET MAKERS

DICKSON & HOWES, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, 131 Johnson Street. **1165**

J. LISTER, Carpenter and Builder. All kinds of jobbing work. Workshop and residence, Tolmie avenue. Phone **1193**

REAL ESTATE

P. R. BROWN LTD., 30 Broad Street. For a Dwelling, Furnished or Unfurnished. **1076**

REAL ESTATE

Pemberton & Son

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents, 45 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE

HAPPY VALLEY RD.—500 acres, about 1-4 under cultivation; good pasturage, buildings, outhouses and water supply. $10,000.

CONSTANCE COVE, off Admiral's Road—Several good lots. $400 each.

SOUTH SAANICH—98 acres, 50 cleared; good soil, 8 roomed house and plenty of water. $12,600. Will sell in 10 acre lots.

ST. CHARLES ST.—Acre lots, $900 and up.

COWAN AVE.—Lots, $100 each.

SOMENOS DISTRICT—140 acres of fair land, on very pretty site, overlooking Somenos lake. $1,250.

QUAMICHAN—113 acres of good land; 2 acres in orchard, 6 acres swamp, cleared and drained, 6 acres more swamp, can be cleared; frame house and outbuildings; 5 miles from Duncan. $2,600.

B.C. Land & Investment Agency Ltd.

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

TO LET FURNISHED—A number of desirable residences. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency.

TO LET—Nice clean rooms, $5 per month upwards, including heat. B. C. Land and Investment Agency.

9 ACRES on Cedar Hill road; A1 land and nearly all under cultivation; within 3 miles of Victoria, and has a good six roomed house on it. Terms if desired.

CROFTON—Two houses, close to smelter. Rent for $9 each. A good investment at $1,300. mr21

TO LET—Well furnished house, modern in every respect, on car line.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—Netting over 8 per cent.; lot 60x120, with 2 storey brick building. Worth while investigating.

6 ACRES at Shoal Bay; water frontage, beautifully situated, partly open land with shade trees.

$2,300—6 roomed modern bungalow; bath, hot and cold water and electric light; full sized lot, in North End.

SOOKE ROAD—180 acres; portion cleared; small house, good barn, well, etc.; three streams; price $800. This price includes household furniture, tools, wagon and harness.

FARM—43 acres, 4 miles from Victoria, 22 acres cultivated; 8 roomed house and outbuildings; live stock and implements. Some of the best land in the district.

$800—Farm, 40 acres, Cowichan District, 4 miles from railway station; small portion cleared and fruit trees planted; new 4 roomed house; good soil; good water.

FREDERICK ST.—Nice sunny lot, 46x132. $750. Terms.

FOR SALE—Six roomed house and lot on car line, James Bay. $700. Terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. f16

PENDER ISLAND—600 acres at less than $8 per acre; large water frontage; good wharfage; lots of good timber.

FARM—Beautifully situated on Vancouver Island; ½ mile of water frontage; 80 acres under crop, which is tile drained and all fenced; 1 acre in orchard; 1 acre in garden; handsome modern dwelling; outbuildings; brooder house; $2,500 worth of live stock, implements and crop on hand; good fishing and shooting; only 3 miles from railway station. Price $12,500. Will subdivide in blocks to suit. Full particulars at office.

TO LET—Suite of rooms in Five Sisters' Block, lately occupied by Dr. Garesche. Reasonable rent.

$7,500—Farm beautifully situated, containing over 250 acres, 75 under cultivation; 8 roomed house, several barns, together with live stock and implements; some good bottom land not cleared. f22

BARGAIN IN ACREAGE—5 acres, all cleared and fenced, beautifully situated, only 20 minutes from post office. Can be purchased as cheap as town lots in immediate vicinity.

SEVEN ACRES, chiefly cleared, also at sacrifice prices to close an estate. Will subdivide.

FAIRFIELD ESTATE—Only 15 minutes' walk from Victoria post office; 80 acres, divided into 1 1-4 acre lots, all cleared and under cultivation; soil rich, black loam. Prices $600 to $800 per acre. (This is the cheapest property on the market.)

$850—Victoria West; cottage in good order, sewer and electric light; handy to car.

$1,600—James Bay. Modern 6 roomed cottage, corner lot, fruit trees, small fruits, etc., sewered.

FOR SALE—Hotel business and furniture; 30 rooms, bar and all necessary fixtures; as a going concern. Cheap. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St. 28

ANOTHER ISLAND—Contains 65 acres, 6 acres cultivated, 20 acres in pasture; 3 roomed house, many outbuildings. $2,500. Steam launch, etc., for sale also.

STORE TO LET—Johnson street; large store, near Wharf street; $10 per month.

FOR SALE—7 roomed modern dwelling, just off car line; sewer connections, bath and stable; good cellar; fruit trees, etc. Terms $1,350.

FOR SALE—Government street, near the Fountain, lots from $500 up. Easy terms.

WATER LOT—$800 will buy a water lot on St. Lawrence street, James Bay.

$700—Lot Humboldt street, 60x120.

$100 CASH and $25 per month will buy a good $3,000 2 storey dwelling, with basement, brick and stone foundation, and all modern improvements.

CHEAP LOTS—Fairfield Estate. $100 for lots 50x120; water lots $200 each. $10 cash, $10 per month; interest 4 per cent only; best of soil.

JAMES BAY—Full sized lots, $400 each; well located. $50 cash, $10 per month.

SIMCOE STREET—Lot 60x240, all cleared, excellent soil; only $800.

INSTALMENT PLAN—Houses for sale on this plan all over the city. Why pay rent when you can buy a home on the terms we offer.

BEACON HILL—Lots 50x130 each, facing the Park, $900 each; also one lot 40x150, $800; corner lot for $900.

FOUL BAY—Water lots for sale. Call for particulars. Je16

THIRD STREET—$300. Lot 50x133, front and back entrance.

FOURTH STREET—$330. Lot 50x133, between Bay street and King's Road.

HILLSIDE FARM ESTATE—Lots $50 and upwards; also acreage in small parcels of from one to five acres; all cleared and under cultivation, at bedrock prices.

SIXTH STREET—2 lots, corner, $200 each.

$1,000—One lot, $1,000, near Douglas street and C. P. R. Hotel. A bargain.

$1,000 NIAGARA STREET—6 roomed house, sewer connections. $300 cash, $15 per month.

ISLAND FOR SALE—A whole island for $500; 4 acres cultivated; 3 roomed house and outbuildings.

SALT SPRING ISLAND—154 acres, 10 under cultivation; orchard, running stream of water; small house.

FARMS FOR SALE—Ask for printed list.

Grant & Conyers

No. 2 View Street, Opposite Main Entrance to Driard Hotel.

TWO FINE CORNER LOTS with fruit trees, well built and newly furnished house, seven rooms, bath, electric light. Owner has to leave city. Will be sold for $2,500—the biggest snap offering.

HALF ACRE of beautiful grounds on Fort street car line, with the best fruit in city, ornamental trees and shrubs, well built modern house, all conveniences. This is the choicest kind of property, and will be sacrificed at a price that will surprise you. For further particulars call at this office.

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY, with fine bungalow at Cowichan Lake. This is an ideal place for country residence. Will be sold or leased to responsible party. Price and further particulars on application at this office.

SPLENDID RANCH near city, 20 acres land, mostly cleared, fine fruit orchard, pretty cottage, barns, stable, three good wells. This is one of the most desirable properties on the market, and is a bargain.

E. A. Harris & Co.

35 FORT STREET

CLARENCE ST.—New 4 room cottage and lot; $2,900.
SIMCOE ST.—7 room cottage; modern improvements; $2,100.
SIMCOE ST.—5 room cottage, 75x161 lot; sewer connected; fine garden; $1,750.
HAYWARD AVE.—3 lots; the two, $900.
WALLACE ST.—Just opened; $200.
VANCOUVER, South of Fort—Corner lot; $700.
RICHARDSON ST.—60x120; $700.
MOSS ST.—4 lots, 60x90; $250.
MOSS ST.—1 1-3 acres; $1,600.
ST. CHARLES ST.—2 acres; $1,800 the two.
RICHMOND AVE.—60x135 lot; $450.
CADBORO BAY RD.—Corner lot; $425.
HULTON ST.—3 lots, 53x113 each; $150.
COWAN AVE.—Half acre; $200.
FORT ST.—New 5 room cottage, 60x120 lot; all modern improvements; $4,000.
BELCHER ST.—7 room cottage, 60x125 lot; $2,000.
RICHMOND AVE.—9 room house and lot; $2,500.
HULTON ST.—5 room cottage, 54x120 lot; fine garden; electric light; $1,500.

Quit "Wondering" about servants---the best are the ad.-reading kind

ONE CENT A WORD EACH ISSUE.

BUSINESS EXCHANGE & EMPLOYMENT AGENCY 22 TROUNCE AVE.

--TELEPHONE 97.

We have all kinds of Business for sale, with prices ranging from $300 to $15,000. If you want to invest, call and see us; we can put you next to some good propositions.

To Investors—Wanted, $10,000 for safe and sure business proposition. Big returns.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

Inside Property $13,000, worth $20,000.

[illegible] Property $3,500; returns, 9 per cent.

Seven room, 2 storey house, stable; up to date, $8,000.

Six room, new brick house, well appointed, $3,500.

Labor of all kinds supplied on short notice.

REAL ESTATE

Swinerton & Oddy

Financial and Insurance Agents. Notaries public.

102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

TO RENT Six acres and 8 roomed cottage, Shoal Bay, $15 per month; suitable for a summer resort.

HOTEL TO LET Furnished; 14 or 15 rooms, $15 per month; near Victoria.

A BARGAIN—Nine roomed house and 2½ lots (½ acre), all modern improvements, stable for 2 horses, cement walks; splendid location, and one of the best views to be had in Victoria; $4,500.

6⅓ ACRES—Five roomed dwelling, stable and poultry houses; 100 fruit trees; 3 miles from city; $2,425.

5 ROOMED COTTAGE and 2 lots, on corner; all modern conveniences; fruit trees, nice garden; James Bay. Only $3,150.

130 ACRES Denman Island. 12 acres cultivated, 20 acres logged up and seeded down, 80 acres chopped; barn and sheep house; 5 roomed dwelling. Only $2,400.

5 1-2 ACRES—6 miles out; good land, easily cleared. Only $75 per acre.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

$15,000 on business property; also sums from $500 upwards, on improved Real Estate security at current rates of interest.

The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd.

36 Broad Street.

FOR SALE—7 room bungalow, Oak Bay avenue. For $3,000.

TO LET—Nice 5 roomed cottage, Rithet street; sewer connections, $14 per month, including water.

TO LET—7 roomed house, Stanley avenue; all modern conveniences. $18 per month.

Matson & Coles

Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 23 BROAD ST.

1 ACRE water frontage, Esquimalt, $250.

3½ ACRES, Foul Bay; $750.

10 ACRES, Foul Bay; $3,000.

12½ ACRES, Lake Estate; buildings, stock, etc.; going concern; $3,800.

15 ACRES, Oak Bay, $750 per acre.

241 ACRES, Prospect Lake; $800.

YATES ST—A business block, producing 10 per cent; $5,250.

We have a large list of House Property.

FOR SALE

Valuable waterfront lots at foot of Yates Street, with large wharf and two warehouses.

Large warehouse premises on Yates Street.

Fruit land in any quantity just outside City of Victoria.

[illegible] residential sites fronting on Gorge and Burnside Roads, from $300 to $900 per acre, according to location.

[illegible] and fronting on Sooke Harbor.

Building lots in Esquimalt Town.

Twenty-five acres in Esquimalt District, facing Royal Roads.

For particulars apply to

J. STUART YATES,

22 Bastion Street, Victoria.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—A lady has four large sunny rooms to let, with breakfast (lunch if preferred); locality central, 5 minutes from post office and car (Fort). Apply 60 Rae street. a6

TO LET—Furnished rooms. 144 Fort. a5

TO LET—Nice sunny rooms, $1.00 a week up. Finest location in city. The Osborne, Blanchard street. No connection with bar. mr18

TO LET To a gentleman, a nice furnished bright front bedroom, in private family, with fine view, and use of phone; 5 minutes' walk from government buildings. Terms moderate. Breakfast if desired. Apply Box 72 Colonist office. mr13

TO LET—Large sunny rooms for housekeeping and one single; electric light, gas stoves, bath. Rent reasonable. No. 111 Pandora street. mr11

TO RENT Furnished housekeeping rooms, opposite A O U W hall. mr11

FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board. All modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Close to steamboat landing, corner Birdcage Walk and Belleville street. Mrs. Woodill (formerly Revere House). o18

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, single or en suite, with kitchen or use of bath. 120 Vancouver. mr7

TO RENT Bright, sunny housekeeping and single rooms; free bath. Burnes house. mr25

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A young girl (18) seeks position as mother's help, in a quiet country family; can teach young children. Good reference. Apply 60 Rae street. a6

WANTED A position as housekeeper by a respectable woman. Wages no object; good home needed. Apply 34 North Chatham street. ap7

WANTED—A capable woman can be highly recommended for cleaning curtains (a specialty); many years' experience. Reference from one family (city) five years. Apply 60 Rae street. mr6

WANTED Plain sewing done. Apply Room 1 Strand hotel. ap8

WANTED Situation in office or store by a lady, experienced and capable of taking charge of a department. References. Box 22 Colonist. [illegible]

WANTED A lady can recommend two active women for house cleaning; long experience, satisfactory references. Apply 60 Rae street. ja24

WANTED A house parlor maid, experienced, seeks position; good references (city). Apply 60 Rae street. mr22

TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOMS

TO LET—Two unfurnished housekeeping rooms, 65½ Fort.

WANTED—BOARD

WANTED—Lady and three little girls, 8, 6, and 4, require accommodation in farm house on Vancouver Island, not close to sea, during May and June. 1342 Haro street, Vancouver. a6

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED Reliable general maid (city); plain cooking and housework. Apply 60 Rae street. a6

WANTED At once, waist and skirt makers. 167 Johnson street. ap8

WANTED Immediately, English or Scotch house parlor maid; kind, considerate home. Apply 60 Rae street. ap7

WANTED—Immediately for (Mainland) hotel, waitress and chambermaid; wages $30 and fare paid; reliable references required. Apply between 12 and 2 p.m., 60 Rae street. ap8

WANTED Two nurse girls; experience necessary (city). Apply 60 Rae street. a6

WANTED Two mother's help, girls about 18 years; knowledge of cooking and simple housework. Apply 60 Rae street. ap8

WANTED An experienced tailoress; must be able to make buttonholes. Apply Army & Navy clothing store. ap7

WANTED For private hotel (city), an experienced waitress; also girl for chambermaid's work. Apply 60 Rae street. a1

WANTED—Experienced waitress and housemaid for country hotel; wages $20. Apply 60 Rae street. mr22

WANTED Nurse for Vancouver family. One child. Salary $18. 74 Discovery. City.

WANTED—Nursemaid for two little girls (city); easy position, good wages; references. Apply 60 Rae street. a4

WANTED Young girl (country), about 15 years, to train for housemaid's position (no former experience necessary). Apply 60 Rae street. a4

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—General agent wanted for a non tariff fire insurance company, recently licensed in British Columbia, to represent the Mainland and Island, together or separately. Give present occupation, experience, etc., which will be treated confidentially. Address "Agent Fire Insurance," P. O. Drawer 707, Victoria. a5

WANTED Two house painters and one paper hanger; must be reliable. Apply Jos. Sears, 93 Yates street. a7

BOY WANTED to work in store. Inquire 59 Government street. ap7

MOLERS BARBER COLLEGE—215 Occidental Ave., Seattle, wants men and women to learn barber trade. Positions waiting our graduates at $15 and $18 per week. Illustrated catalogue free. Call or write. mr18

MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE in eight weeks. Situations guaranteed. Moler System College, Seattle, Wash. mr18

WANTED—A first class grocery clerk for country store. Apply to Simon Leiser & Co., Ltd. a4

MEN WANTED Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month and expenses $3 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont. mr7

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Situation by a capable handy man (28), with good references, at gardening, carpentering, or any outside work. Apply 60 Rae street. a5

WANTED—Position as caretaker and handy man in country place, during owner's absence; good references. Apply Box 125 Colonist. ap8

WANTED—Situation by good Japanese as garden man; speaks English. Frank Yamamoto, 41 Store street. ap7

WANTED—Reliable man wishes position on farm or ranch; good milker. Apply Box 121 Colonist. ap7

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE A good mare, suitable for farm work, sound and true to pull. Apply F. Stubbs, Esquimalt road, near [illegible]. ap8

FOR SALE Five dozen laying hens. W. J. Palmer, Oak Bay. ap8

FOR SALE—A quiet family Jersey cow, fresh, can be seen after 4 p. m. at L. Bessemyer, near Beaumont P. O., Esquimalt road. ap8

FOR SALE Eggs for hatching from prize winning stock; Buff Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns, $1.00 per setting. 37½ Superior street. ap8

FOR SALE First class Shorthorn-Jersey young cow, 40 lbs. milk per day, tests 4.6; price $75. M. McLean, Elk Lake, East Saanich road. ap8

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from pure bred stock; imported breeds of White Minorcas, $2.50, and Black Spanish, $2 a setting. R. H. Robertson, Cumberland, B. C. ap8

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Orpingtons, black $2.50, white $1.50, buff $1. White Leghorns, $1; Pekin ducks, $1 dozen. Miss Turner, Cadboro Bay road. Phone B337. a6

FOR SALE Pure bred, registered yearling Red Poll bull, quiet to lead. Apply to C. T. Gibbons, Cowichan station.

FOR SALE Eight fresh calved cows, cheap. Apply Heal P. O. mr30

FOR SALE Heavy laying strains R. I. Reds, White Leghorns, silver cup winners; stock for sale; eggs for hatching, guaranteed. Free circular. J. J. Dougan, Cobble Hill, B. C. mr29

FOR SALE Single comb Brown Leghorn eggs for hatching, $1.50 per 15, $2.50 per 30; fine laying strain; eggs guaranteed. Leave local orders at Bannerman & Horne, Johnson street. Fred Garland, Oaklands, Victoria, B. C. mr24

ADARE POULTRY FARM—Choice eggs from pure bred stock; Barred Rock, Partridge Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, White Leghorn, and any other variety. $2 setting; 30 for $5; 100 for $10. W. Barlis, Queen's Hotel, Victoria, B. C., winner of 15 prizes 1906 show. mr24

FOR SALE Team of horses, about 1,200; wagon, harness etc. R. H. Nunn, Beaumont P. O. a8

FOR SALE—Pure Silver Laced Wyandotte pullets, at $1.50 each, and Blue Andalusian pullets, $2. H. W. Bullock, Salt Spring Island. a2

FOR SALE—White Rock eggs for sale, prize winning strain; $2.00 13. Shade's Shoe Shop, 85 Yates street. a4

FOR SALE—Young Irish setter dog, $5. Box 119 Colonist office. a5

TAKE NOTICE that application will be made at a special sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held on the 3rd day of May next, for a transfer of the retail Liquor License held by the undersigned Company to WILLIAM R. JACKSON from the premises formerly called the Delmonico Hotel No. 107 Government Street, to No. 102 Government street.

THE SAVOY LIMITED.

J. S. Simpson, Pres.

MISCELLANEOUS

INDIAN CURIOS—Landsberg's museum, 43 Johnson street, cheapest, greatest variety. mr10

MASSAGE TREATMENT — Facial and scalp, by Berlin nurse. 161 Government street. ap8

Cheapest place on the Coast to buy Curiosities—Landsberg's Museum, 43 Johnson street.

MONEY LOANED on every kind of approved security. 43 Johnson street, Box 525. o13

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY 60 Rae street. Business hours, 10.30 to 2 p. m. J. Devereux.

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio. A monthly journal of information; plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c. for four months' trial.

GRAND DERBY SWEEPSTAKE—At the Horseshoe hotel, Vancouver, B. C. Drawing on Tuesday, May 29, 1906. Tickets, $1.00. mr29

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED—Second-hand tent, 12x9. Box 122 Colonist office. ap7

WANTED QUIET buggy horse for lady to drive. Box 122 Colonist office. ap7

WANTED—A general store (country preferred) or commission business. Apply Colonist Branch, Vancouver. mr1

WANTED To buy, old postage stamps used on letters between 10 years to 1870. Address Geo. R. Cox, care of Post Office, Vancouver, B. C. a1

TO INVESTORS—We have a limited amount of stock in a large financial institution to place in Victoria, and can recommend it to those requiring a permanent investment. Can be paid for in instalments if preferred. For particulars apply to Heisterman & Co. a1

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Cheap, 1,000 feet garden hose, ½ inch to 1½ inch in size. Price $2.50 per roll. Brass couplings, nozzles, etc. J. H. Warner & Co., Ltd., 108 Yates street. Phone 270. a5

FOR SALE—A few first class driving horses and work horses, one Massey-Harris seed drill, nearly new; also all kinds of buggies and wagons. Apply I. J. J. Fisher's carriage shop, Store Street.

FOR SALE Knight's Hardy cabbage plants, 50c. per 100, $1.00 for 300, $3.00 per 1,000. Mt. Tolmie Nursery. mr9

FOR SALE—Slab wood. Lemon, Gonnason & Co., Orchard and Government streets. Telephone 77.

FOR SALE Cheap, One English billiard table and one American billiard table. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. f2

TO RENT—RESIDENCES

TO LET—Nice cottage, 247 Yates street. a5

TO LET Furnished cottage, $7, Williams, 104 Yates street. ap7

TO LET—Six roomed furnished house on Dallas road; hot and cold water, bath, electric light. Pemberton & Son, Fort street. mr18

TO LET—New 8 roomed house, furnished; bath, electric light, telephone, etc, $40; one block from steamboat landing, third house from government buildings. Apply 98 Yates, room 10, or 3 Quebec. mr10

TO RENT—Furnished cottage, opposite St. Paul's, Esquimalt road. Apply John Day, phone 140. mr9

TO RENT A two storey house on two lots 8 Francis avenue [illegible] new stable. Apply next door. a5

THE

Hard-to-do-Things

Most things are "hard to do" if you try to do them in the hardest ways--and there's a hard way to do almost everything!

There Are Several Ways to

Find Tenants, Get Servants, Sell Property, Secure Office Help, Look for Work, Rent Furnished Rooms, Dispose of "Old Things," Locate Losers or Finders, Influence Investors.

and there is one way of doing these things which---while, possibly, not "easy"—is, at anyrate, least-hard---the sensible, persistent use of

Want Ad Publicity

WANTED—Boiler from 1 to 4 horse. Box 126, City.

TO RENT—HOTEL

TO RENT—Globe Hotel, at Esquimalt, as a going concern; very moderate rent. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a30

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—Work Estate, comfortable 5 room cottage; large pantry, nice locality, sewer, light, hot water, large garden, stable; near school. Apply Box 118 Colonist. a5

FOR SALE—Lot 60x120, corner of Cook and Johnson; 2 cottages; all modern conveniences. Address Box 245 this office. a6

BUSINESS CHANCES

TO SAW MILL MEN—For Sale; Saw mill site on water front, near Ladysmith; excellent shipping facilities; E. & N. Railway runs through property. Must be sold immediately. J. Stewart, Box 208 Ladysmith. mr30

FOR SALE—Good country hotel, with 5 acres of land. Apply Mrs. John Camp, Saanichton. mr18

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of J. H. Tate's candy store, Esplanade, Ladysmith. Apply on premises. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A business snap. Small, though well assorted, stock of millinery for sale; business all that could be desired; with good location and cheap rent. A splendid opportunity for person with moderate capital. Reason for selling, poor health. Mrs. J. G. Fair, Duncan, B. C. [illegible]

LOST

LOST—In Victoria, a gold bracelet. Return to Box 115 Colonist, and receive suitable reward. a4

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM

WANTED—By four young men, board and room in private family, close to C. P. R. hotel. Address Box 126 this office. ap8

TO RENT—STORE

TO LET—Store in Five Sisters' block, $50 per month. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd. mr30

FOR SALE—VESSEL

FOR SALE—Whaling bark Gay Head; 232 tons, well found and ready for sea. Chas. W. Fisher, 616 Examiner Building, San Francisco, Cal. mr24

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

IN THE MATTER of an Application for a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lot Twenty (20) of Lots Ten (10), Eleven (11), Twelve (12), Sixteen (16), Seventeen (17), and Eighteen (18), Block 11, Constance Cove Farm (Map 276), Esquimalt District. Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above land issued to James Freel on the 24th day of August, 1895 and numbered [illegible].

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 5th day of April, 1906.

TO LET—House, storey and half; hot and cold water, electric light, sewer connection. 79 Johns street, Rock Bay. Apply next door. a6

TO RENT—10 furnished houses, from 6 to 10 rooms; unfurnished from 4 to 8 rooms; stores and restaurant. Apply P. A. Harris & Co., 35 Fort street. je23

TO LET—Furnished house, in good repair, on Beacon Hill car line; 8 rooms and bath room and cellar, hot and cold water. Rent $22 per month. Address Box 324 Colonist. a1

FOR SALE—PROPERTY

CAREY ROAD—One acre with buildings, $650. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a30

FOR SALE—Beacon Hill Park—Lots 50x150, facing east, on the Park, $900 each. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—384 acres at Sooke, adjoining the well known Muir homestead; ¾ mile water frontage; two streams; well built house and barn; also 4 acres cleared, fronting on Sooke lake, with house and stable. Two snaps. H. R. Ellis, care of B. C. Furniture Co. [illegible]

$1,300 Farm, 15 acres; new 7 room house; suitable for orchard or poultry; situated at Fulford Harbor, Salt Spring Island. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street. a30

FOR SALE—Farm, South Saanich, containing 64 acres, more or less, 38 clear, 13 partially cleared and seeded, rest slashed, burned and in grass; orchard of nearly 3 acres; good buildings, 9 roomed house; commands good view of sea; 2½ miles from station. Box 120 Colonist. ap6

FOR SALE—SECONDHAND

FOR SALE English banjo, nearly new. Apply Box 123 Colonist. ap7

FOR SALE Cheap, Rockway buggy, 2 seated, almost new; also light spring wagon. J. Richards, corner Cook and Queen's avenue. a4

WANTED—TO RENT

WANTED To rent, eight or nine roomed house, with bathroom, in convenient locality. No small children. Address Box 73, Colonist office. mr13

WANTED—Large bed sitting room and board in private family, near city. Apply Box 124 Colonist. ap7

ENTERTAINMENTS

ENTERTAINMENTS — NUP UPN UPN EASTER DURBAR — By the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A., Wednesday, April 11, residence of R. L. Drury, M. P. P., 230 Pandora avenue, under the patronage of His Worship Mayor Morley and Mrs. Morley. A continuous good time. Useful and fancy articles on sale afternoon and evening, commencing at 3 o'clock. Minstrel performance in the evening. Supper 6 to 8 o'clock, 25c. Proceeds to form nucleus for a Y. M. C. A. building fund. ap8

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SONS OF ENGLAND—Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. hall 1st and 3rd Tues. Fred. Dyke, Pres.; Thos. Gravlin, Sec.

K. of P.—No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of R. & S. Box 544.

L. O. L. 1426 meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street, first and third Mondays in each month. Alexander Duncan, Master; D. G. McNaughton, Secretary.

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is a palatable food for baby chicks up to six weeks old. This food is carefully selected, re-cleaned stock of Kaffir Corn, Millet, Hemp, Rape, etc., so proportioned that it meets the needs of the growing chick and nourishes them.

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$1.50 per back, delivered, makes a big and white loaf.
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Tel 873. 120 YATES ST.

VICTORIA TO HAVE AN "OLD HOME WEEK"

Re-union of Former Victorians Planned by the Tourist Association.

To hold an "Old Home Week," is the latest suggestion of Herbert Cuthbert, the energetic secretary of the Tourist association. It will be presumably along simpler lines to that proposed by the Colonist for Victoria a few years ago at the time the city of Hamilton held their "Home Comers Carnival," which resulted in a most successful reunion of former inhabitants of the "Birmingham of Canada," who came from all quarters of the Globe in response to the city's invitation to "visit home."

Mr. Cuthbert believes and rightly so that hundreds of former Victorians would willingly make a pilgrimage to the city of their birth or upbringing if invited to an "Old Home" celebration, and the idea has received the prompt endorsation of the executive of the Tourist association, and will undoubtedly commend itself to the citizens generally.

Mr. Cuthbert to get the work started, asked that all citizens, friends or relatives of former residents of the capital bring to the Tourist association office their addresses so that a collection of all may be made. Then steps will be taken to select some date, that will be sufficiently far off to permit those asked to have ample time to so arrange their affairs that they may come and send out invitations. A programme of entertainment will be mapped out and the city's freedom will be extended the visitors. By way of encouragement all railway companies will be asked to co-operate and make special rates.

Naturally the advertisement Victoria would get by the holding of such a reunion would be immense. Mr. Cuthbert is enthusiastic over the idea and says that on his many periodical trips on behalf of the association he has met scores of Victorians in nearly every city he visits, and they all have a warm feeling for their old city. This is not sufficient, and he contends that an opportunity should be offered them to come back and visit the capital, note its improvements, taste the hospitality of its present citizens and in brief, enjoy for a short space a touch of the old home life.

VICTORIA DAY CELEBRATION.

Good Committee Work Being Done—Meeting Last Evening.

A well attended meeting of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the Victoria Day celebration was held at Dr. Garesche's office last night and good progress was reported by the various sub-committees as to the features proposed.

The committee desire it to be distinctly understood that the official celebration will be only two days—Thursday and Friday, the regatta taking place on the main day, Thursday, 24th, at the Gorge. There will be an athletic meeting held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday, but this is outside of the official celebration, but being an attractive and most worthy feature it will be given a place on the programme, just as such other outside events as the lacrosse and baseball matches.

Posters are to be gotten out at once and distributed throughout all neighboring towns, which will give the leading features.

The collections so far are very satisfactory, several new subscribers coming forward handsomely, though the usual number of dissatisfied parties have, of course, been met with.

The committee will meet again in a fortnight's time, and by then everything will be in such shape so that the official programme can be drawn up and all the wheels set in full motion.

MOROCCO CRISIS OVER.

Algeciras, April 7.—The signature of the Moroccan protocol today ended the conference on Moroccan reforms, which was informally adjourned sine die after nearly three months of labor. The delegates signed the written copy of the protocol, which will be preserved in the archives at Madrid. A printed copy, certified to and signed by the president, will be given to each delegate. Henry White, head of the American delegation, made the statement that the United States government . . . not accept the obligation of responsibility with regard to the measures necessary to carry out the provisions of the protocol.

The signatures of the American delegates were preceded by the words: "Under reserve, this declaration made at a plenary sitting of the conference April 7th, 1906."

Tourist Mailing Cards.—These are still on hand at the Tourist association headquarters. Are one thousand mailing cards. Persons wishing to get same for distribution are requested to call early. A large number have already been mailed.

Local News

Literary Society.—The time limit for the subjects for study to be sent in to the convenor of the Literary Society committee has been extended to Saturday, 14th inst. Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Victoria West is the convenor.

Hospital Concert.—The regular monthly concert to be given at the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital will be given this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock when all friends are invited to be present. The following programme has been prepared: Solo, Miss Sehl; solo, Miss V. Hickey; duet, Misses Sehl; solo, W. J. Dowler; violin solo, Jesse Longfield.

Street Paving.—The principal item of business that will come up before the city council tomorrow evening will be the motion of Ald. Vincent dealing with the block paving of a number of the business streets of this city. It is very likely that the motion will be passed and a by-law introduced, which is necessary before the work may be gone on with.

Holy Week.—The following is the list of services to be held at Christ Church cathedral during this week. Monday, Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday: 8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 Matins; 5 p. m.: Evensong, with addresses by the bishop upon "The Sacred Wounds." 8 p. m. Evensong with addresses by the rector upon "Christ and His adversaries."

Organ Recital.—Under the auspices of the choir of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church an organ and Sacred recital will be given at the church on Wednesday evening the 18th inst. A splendid programme is being prepared in which a number of the leading vocalists and instrumentalists of the city will assist. The choir will also render several choruses. Further details will be given later.

Successful Season.—Mrs. Lester will close a most successful dancing season in Vancouver with a party for the adult classes on Thursday, May 3rd and for the juvenile classes on Saturday, May 5th in Pender hall. Mrs. Lester has received a hearty welcome in that city and every thing points to a prosperous season when the classes reopen in the fall.

Regimental Order.—According to an order issued yesterday by Lt. Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, the following men having been approved by the acting adjutant are posted to companies as under No. 173 Gr., Chas. Morrisiold to No. 2 company; No. 273 Gr. S. L. Wilson to No. 3 company. Officers commanding companies will hand in for next office for consideration of the officer commanding . . . her or absentees from parade on Monday next with reasons for absence.

Rare Literary Treat.—A rare literary treat is promised to all who attend the lecture to be given by Rev. C. E. Cooper on Saturday evening at 8:30. The subject is a very interesting one, and Mr. Cooper is a very scholarly lecturer. "The British Constitution and the Relation It Bears to the King and His Cabinet," which is the subject of the lecture, should interest Canadians. The lecture is free to all, and a good attendance is looked for. It will be held in the Alexandra club rooms, Government street.

Runaway Accident.—T. T. Dougle, nightwatchman at the Brackman-Ker mill, while driving in a two-wheeled cart on Birdcage walk yesterday afternoon met with a mishap. His horse became frightened at a passing street car and upset the occupants of the cart, Mr. Dougle and his daughter. The young lady was uninjured, except for a severe shaking up, but Mr. Dougle sustained a nasty scalp wound. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital by Dr. E. C. Hart, where his injuries were dressed, and later he returned to his home. The runaway horse was captured near the post-office.

Trout From Gorge.—In the windows of John Barnsley's store on Government street are a number of fine specimens of salmon trout. They are from half a pound to three and a half pounds in weight, and are excellent fish. These fish were not taken from any distant water, but from the waters of the Gorge. Mr. Edward North, of the Victoria theatre was the fisherman, he having brought the basketful of ten fine trout to show for a few hours sport in the vicinity of the Gorge bridge. For a few hours fly-fishing in the nearly waters, the record is considered a very good one, and Mr. North is being congratulated by his friends because of his piscatorial success.

"Father of Skagway."—Among the passengers arriving from the north on the steamer Amur yesterday afternoon were Capt. William Moore and Mrs. Moore. The former is perhaps one of most unique and celebrated personalities in the history of the development of the Golden North. Long before the outbreak of the Klondike excitement, Capt. Moore secured the townsite at Skagway and witnessed all the stirring scenes of the greatest "Gold Rush" in the history of the world. With Mrs. Moore he has now returned to Victoria to spend his declining years. They are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. (Capt.) William Meyer, 108 Dallas Road.

A Musical Event.—The matinee musicale held at Waitt's hall Friday afternoon was very largely attended by the musical people of Victoria. As the invitation read the recital was for the purpose of showing the possibilities of the present day piano players, and especially the Angelus, for which M. W. Waitt & Co. are agents. Mr. Herbert Kent presided and gave a number of classical and popular selections, but the greatest wonder was expressed at the perfect manner in which Mrs. W. E. Green was accompanied by the Angelus. She sang Tosti's "Good bye," and "The Daily Question," in her usually brilliant style, and with all the freedom that she would have had if accompanied by a good pianist. Another recital will be given by Messrs. Waitt & Co. in three weeks' time.

Use telephone to Seattle.

Clean, dry crystals—that are absolutely pure—that will not cake—that is WINDSOR TABLE SALT. The best for table use.

AT LUNCHEON OR DINNER.

On bright sunny days you want light wines of sound body and exquisite bouquet; wines that are listed in every high-class club and restaurant. That is why experts alway recommend the Clarets, Burgundies, Sauternes and Chateau Wines of G. Preller & Co., the famous Bordeaux wine house, and the Rhine Wines of Deinhard & Co., of Coblenz.

THE ANGELUS

PIANO PLAYER

The ONLY piano player that effectually overcomes the mechanical effect.

The ANGELUS has many imitators. Not one is in the same class as

THE ANGELUS

The wonderful PHRASING LEVER gives to the player the same control of the ANGELUS that the electrical signal gives to the commander of a modern battleship—INSTANTANEOUS RESPONSE to the slightest touch as quickly as the brain demands it.

M. W. Waitt & Co. Ltd.
44 GOVERNMENT STREET
Agents for British Columbia.

WIRELESS
TEN WORD TELEGRAMS TO SEATTLE, 25c.
Pacific Wireless Telegraph Company
'Phone 409

OBITUARY.

James G. Nicholl, the well known milkman of Foul Bay, died yesterday morning after a short illness. He was 42 years of age and a native of Ireland. He leaves a widow and several children to mourn his loss. Owing to the widow being very ill, the remains were removed to the parlors of W. J. Hanna, from where the funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon.

The funeral of the late Robert D. Read took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, Superior street. Rev. W. Leslie Clay conducted the services, and the following members of the Knights of Pythias, acted as pallbearers: Messrs. J. H. Hunter, W. A. Kettle, T. W. Walker and J. J. Randolph. Beautiful floral emblems were presented, including a magnificent wreath from the K. of P. lodges of the city.

The death occurred last evening at the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital of Edmund C. Collis. He was a native of Finsbury, London, England, aged 69 years and 5 months. Deceased came to Victoria about twenty-five years ago, and has been janitor of the South Park school for the past twelve years. He leaves a widow, three daughters and three sons. The funeral is arranged to take place on Tuesday afternoon from the family residence, 7 Phoenix place, James Bay, at 2 o'clock and at Christ Church cathedral at 2.30.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects. 28

Use telephone to Nanaimo.

David Spencer Ltd.
WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CLUB

Victoria's Growing Time Has Come at Last

The Victoria Public are beginning to feel that the capital city has a great future. We have a city that all Victorians should be proud of. Let the world know of Victoria's advantages and we will have one of the largest cities on the Pacific coast.

Easter Millinery

During the new week the showing here will be at its largest and loveliest.

Our effort to give everything in beauty and style that is given by the leading houses of the country is appreciated as it should be.

Besides the very elaborate showing of expensive Hats, hundreds of stylish Hats are here at popular prices.

Petticoats

26 Taffeta Silk Petticoats. On sale Monday at $4.90 each.

Full size with accordeon pleated flounce; colors greens, blues, brown, black, and others.

A Bargain to Interest Many in the Dress Goods Dept.

200 yards of the $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Tweeds. On sale Monday at 50c. yard.

Width 54 inches. Greens and grey mixtures.

Easter Display of Women's Suits & Coats

Garments that possess the master touch of elegance and refinement, that appeal to women who require and demand something different from the ordinary factory made suits and coats. We will put into stock on Monday fifty new models (no two alike). Prices $20.00 to $45.00.

EASTER SHOES

Every woman, man and child of taste desires to be well gowned upon Easter above all other days of the year. And to every such woman, man and child correct, well-fitting shoes are not less essential than bonnet, suit of clothes or faultless gloves.

We carry the best Canadian and American footwear in women's, men's and children's.

You should see our Easter display. The new styles are as beautiful as they are varied. Patent leathers still hold first place for dressy wear, though the soft, reliable kid is again fast growing in favor; wide ribbon ties predominate in the Oxfords. Pumps are in great demand.

For $3.00

WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS TURN SOLE, Gibson shape, silk worked eyelets, ribbon tie Oxfords.

WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS, welt sole, Gibson tie, silk worked eyelets, Oxfords; yields to the foot as does a glove to the hand.

WOMEN'S CHOCOLATE KID OXFORDS, turn sole, self tip, military heel, ribbon tie.

WOMEN'S CHOCOLATE VICI KID OXFORDS, turn sole, Gibson tie, large eyelets.

WOMEN'S GEM SHAPE, chocolate kid, Goodyear welt sole, military heel, Oxford.

WOMEN'S GIBSON SHAPE, patent kid, Gibson tie, welted sole; medium outside extension, English calf quarter, corrugated eyelets, wide ribbon tie, 1.2.8 heel.

WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS PUMPS. A trim low cut shoe known as the pump is distinctly of the shoe aristocracy. Welt sole, military heel, long vamp.

WOMEN'S PATENT COLT PUMP, welt sole, military heel.

WOMEN'S SUEDE PUMP, welt sole.

WOMEN'S RUSSIAN CALF PUMP, welt sole.

WOMEN'S GUN METAL CALF PUMP, welt sole.

Our NEW NO SLIP SPRING OXFORDS hug the foot firmly, and they positively will not slip or rip.

WOMEN'S NEWPORT SHAPE, patent kid turn Oxford, plain toes; dull kid quarter, 1.4.8 Louis heel.

WOMEN'S JUST IT SHAPE, Blucher kid Oxford, patent tip, light flexible sole, large eyelets, ribbon lace, 1.6.8 heel.

Easter Shine

SPENCER'S FRENCH GLYCERINE DRESSING, 10c.

SPENCER'S GEM POLISH, large size, 25c.

PACKARD'S BLACK "O" POLISH, 10c.

PACKARD'S PATENT LEATHER POLISH, 10c.

PACKARD'S TAN LEATHER POLISH, 10c.

Sandals

CHILD'S WHITE BUCK SANDALS, $1.00 per pair.

CHILD'S WHITE SUEDE SANDALS, $1.00 per pair.

BOYS' TAN CALF SANDALS, 75c. pair.

Women's Slippers

WOMEN'S WHITE KID SLIPPERS, turn sole, Louis heel.

WOMEN'S PATENT COLT, turned sole, Louis XV. heel, four straps, slipper.

WOMEN'S BLACK KID SLIPPER, beaded vamp and strap, opera toe, new Louis XV. heel, turned sole.

WOMEN'S CHAMPAGNE SUEDE, Gibson tie, turn sole, Louis XV. heel.

Women's Lace Boots

WOMEN'S PATENT COLT, turn sole, Louis XV. extra high heel, lace boot.

WOMEN'S CHOCOLATE, vici kid lace boot, Blucher front, military heel.

WOMEN'S RUSSIAN LEATHER, Blucher cut lace boot, extension edge, welted sole, military heel. A splendid walking boot.

WOMEN'S PATENT COLT BUTTON BOOT, dull kid top, college last, welt sole, military heel, % seamless foxing, extra outside extension sole, large buttons.

WOMEN'S WHITE KID TOP BUTTON BOOT, patent leather vamp, welted sole, Cuban heel, opera toe.

Men's Shoes

MEN'S CHOCOLATE COLORED KID, Blucher cut, low lace shoe, Melted sole, Fenway last, stamped Keith's Monqueror, $4.00.

MEN'S PATENT COLT LOW LACE SHOE, welt sole, very dressy.

MEN'S BUTTON BOOTS, patent colt, welt sole, $4.00.

MEN'S PATENT COLT, HIGH LACE BOOT, welt sole.

MEN'S RUSSIAN CALF, HIGH LACE BOOT, welt sole.

For the Baby's Easter

BABY'S WHITE KID ANKLE STRAP SLIPPER.

BABY'S WHITE BUCK ANKLE STRAP SLIPPERS.

BABY'S WHITE BUCK BUTTON BOOTS.

BABY'S PATENT LEATHER TWO STRAP SLIPPER.

BABY'S LIGHT SUEDE ANKLE STRAP SLIPPER.

Boys' Shoes

BOYS' TAN CALF LACE BOOTS, welted sole, Blucher cut.

BOYS' PATENT LEATHER LACE BOOTS, medium sole, nobby looking.

BOYS' VELOUR CALF LACE BOOT, welted sole, Blucher cut.

BOYS' BUFF LACE BOOT, neat and serviceable.

Misses' Shoes

MISSES' CHOCOLATE KID OXFORDS, turn sole, low heel, Blucher cut.

MISSES' HIGH LACE SHOE, Blucher cut, welted sole, very dressy, low heel, black, vici kid.

MISSES' CHOCOLATE HIGH LACE SHOE, Blucher cut, welted sole, low heel.

MISSES' CHOCOLATE KID ONE STRAP SLIPPERS.

MISSES' DONGOLA KID ONE STRAP SLIPPERS.

On Sale Monday

Wilton and Axminster Carpets, value $1.75 and $2.00 for, per yard.....$1.25
One Roll of a pattern.

HARDAKER
AUCTIONEER
Under instructions from Mrs. C. W. Mills, of 59 Heywood Ave., I will remove to SALESROOMS, 1112 DOUGLAS ST., and sell without reserve,
Wednesday, 11th, at 2 P. M.
VALUABLE AND WELL KEPT
FURNITURE
Canoe Under Construction
Gent's Bicycle
Particulars Tuesday.
Wm. T. Hardaker
AUCTIONEER.
Use telephone to Ladysmith.

AUCTION SALE
TUESDAY, 10th, 2 P. M.
We are instructed to sell at our Salerooms, 55 Broad St., for convenience of sale on above date,
Desirable Household
FURNITURE
Bone Cutter
Which arrived too late for last week.
2 DOZEN PICKS
2 BUTTER CHURNS
As parties are leaving the city Tuesday night, this lot of furniture must be sold. The sale will commence with a consignment of Groceries.
Further particulars Tuesday.
MAYNARD & SON
AUCTIONEERS.
Use telephone to Seattle.

Messrs. L. EATON & CO.
Duly instructed by Lieut. Brandon, R. N., B. Hendren, Esq., and others, will sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION
On Tuesday, April 10, at 2 o'clock
At their NEW STORE on Fort St., lately occupied by the Melrose Company, a quantity of useful
Oak and Other Furniture
Including Dark Quartered Oak Sideboard, Light Oak Sideboard, Walnut Hall Rack, Dark Quartered Oak, Bedroom Suite, Ash Bedroom Suite, Dark Quartered Oak Extension Table, 6 Oak Dining Room Chairs, 37 Office Chairs, Office Table, Brass and Iron Bedstead, 3 Iron Beds (single), three-quarter and double, Singer Sewing Machine, Carpets, Wicker Rockers, Kitchen Tables, Wicker Luncheon Basket (for six), Banjo and Music, Dinner Sets, "Limoges" Dinner Service, Baby Buggy (nearly new), Pictures, Garden Hose, Spittoons, China, Glassware, Cutlery and other goods too numerous to mention.
The Auctioneers. L. EATON & CO.
Use telephone to Duncans.

"Empire Brand" Maple Syrup
THE STANDARD FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.
Guaranteed to keep in any climate. Your Grocer has it.

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The Daily Colonist.

Second Section
Pages 13 to 24

VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1906.

"GLENDOWER," the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Vaughn, Fourth street, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Wednesday evening, when their second daughter, Miss Lottie C., was united in marriage to Mr. Hugh Ewart Campbell-Carson of London, England, who has practiced law in New York and other American cities, and is now in the law office of Barnard and Rogers of this city. The house was daintily decorated with ivy and choice cut flowers, the wedding ceremony being performed under a pretty bell covered with ivy, asparagus fern, and beautiful blooming heather of which last "Glendower" possesses a bonnie bush now in full bloom. The bride who was given away by her father was dressed in a handsome gown of ivory satin over white taffeta and trimmed with rich duchess lace. She wore the conventional veil and orange blossoms and carried a magnificent shower bouquet composed of bride roses, lilies of the valley and maiden hair ferns. She was attended by Miss Bone, who was prettily gowned in a flowered silk or gandie and carried a bouquet of blush roses and maiden hair ferns. Little Miss Ruby Vaughn, a sister of the bride, sweetly acted the part of flower girl. She was dressed in white silk and lace, her basket being beautifully filled with pink and white carnations and ferns. Mr. Randolph Vaughn, brother of the bride, supported the groom. Mrs. Vaughn, mother of the bride, wore a costly black satin dress with overdress of lace. After the ceremony was over and the young couple had received the congratulations of their friends, all sat down to a sumptuous wedding supper comprising all the delicacies obtainable. This was served and catered for by Mrs. Henry Clay in her usual competent manner. The table was beautifully decorated with hyacinths, American Beauty roses and white ferns besides candelabra with dainty white shades, a massive bride's cake and birthday cake as the groom's wedding day was also his birthday, and congratulations were in order for both. Several toasts were proposed, Rev. Dr. Campbell being toast master. The first was for the King, the second for President Roosevelt, which was responded to by Hon. A. E. Smith, the next was the bride and groom, which was responded to by the groom, Mr. Campbell-Carson. Besides these were "the ladies," the "bride's parents," which was very wittily replied to by Mr. Vaughn. The next was "Mr. Longfield," which last was met with a unanimous response, the whole company singing "Auld Lang Syne." The following were some of the invited guests: Hon. A. E. Smith, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Rogers, Mr. H. C. Keefer, Miss Keefer, Professor Longfield, Mrs. Longfield, Miss Bone, Mr. Donald Fraser, Dr. Duncan, Mr. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Deaville, Mrs. Robert Erskine, Miss Eunice Erskine, Miss Murton, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Abelson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright, Mr. John Ableson, Mrs. J. M. McDonald.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Ker returned last week from an enjoyable holiday of a few weeks duration spent in Los Angeles.

* * *

Mrs. F. J. Bittencourt spent a few days in Seattle recently. She arrived home on Thursday's boat.

* * *

At "Regent Park" on Friday afternoon, 30th ult., Mrs. (Dr.) Ernest Hall was hostess at a delightful tea which she gave in honor of Mrs. Hart, mother of Dr. Hart, who is at present here, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Hart. The beautiful spacious apartments were sweet with narcissus and carnations as well as many choice potted plants and palms. Mrs. Burnett entertained the guests with some vocal selections and Miss Hattie Nicholas rendered several instrumental numbers that were much enjoyed. Miss Carroll and Miss Nicholas assisted in serving all present with tea and accessories. Some of the invited guests were: Mrs. Hart, Mrs. McMillan (wife of ex-Sheriff McMillan), Mrs. David Spencer, Mrs. League, Mrs. (Dr.) Hart, Mrs. Bunting, Mrs. Pendray, Mrs. Nesbit, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. Dempster, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Goodacre, Mrs. Evans, Miss Nicholas, Miss Carroll.

* * *

On Thursday, 29th ult., a band of merry makers assembled and repaired to Woodbine House, the present home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins and their daughter, Miss Isabel, in order to surprise Miss Wilkins and enjoy a pleasant evening and each one testified that they did so when the time for dispersing all too quickly came. The evening was spent with games of different kinds as well as dancing, which latter was very heartily enjoyed by the young people. At the proper time tempting dainties provided by the invaders were produced and amply tested by all present. Some of the number were the following: Miss Kate Dalby, Mr. Bob Dalby, Mr. Cliff Pines, Mr. H. McConnell, Miss Ada Smith, Miss [illegible]ald Powers, Mr. Oddy Hastings, Mr. Ethel Grant, Miss O. Grant, Mr. Gerald Powers, Mr. Eddy Hastings, Mr. Clare McConnell, Miss Kitty O'Keefe, Mr. Jim O'Keefe, Mrs. Booth, Mr. J. A. Sullivan, Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mr. T. [illegible]llis and Mr. C. Wales.

At their home, "Carlsrhue," Craigflower road, on Sunday afternoon, April 1st, Mr. and Mrs. Kosche (Madame Kosche) celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding day, when a number of their friends assembled to wish them many returns of their nuptial day. Masses of beautiful bride roses, carnations and asparagus ferns were used in decorating the different rooms, which presented a pretty effect when completed. The table where delicious viands were served was decorated and arranged by Mr. Wilson of the "Poodle Dog," while Mrs. Kroeger and Miss Mamie Van Horst assisted in serving. Many handsome and costly presents in keeping with the nature of a silver wedding were received by Mr. and Mrs. Kosche, testifying to the esteem in which they are held by their hosts of friends. The following are some of the guests: Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Mat Leiser, Mr. and Mrs. Kroeger, Mr. and Mrs. Peiser, Mr. and Mrs. Aaronsen, Mr. and Mrs. Greenfelder, Dr. and Mrs. Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. Landsberg, Mrs. A. Kulner, San Francisco, Miss Van Horst, Mrs. H. E. Levy, Mrs. F. Denne, Mr. Rostein, Mr. Wilhelm Peters, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Franck, Mr. Rudolph Peters, Mr. Wilson.

* * *

Friends of Mr. J. M. Finn will be sorry to know that he is leaving Victoria to reside permanently in Omaha, but will also be pleased to know that he is receiving a good appointment in charge of a musical organization of that city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Kelly, of San Francisco, are enjoying Victoria's delightful climate for a short time. They have been making their headquarters at the St. Francis hotel.

* * *

Alderman Goodacre, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Maud Goodacre, made the trip to Vancouver on Tuesday to meet Mrs. (Dr.) Pope of Calgary.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Hill, of Heywood avenue, made a charming hostess at a tea which she gave to a number of her lady friends. The house was prettily decorated with choice cut flowers. Her sister, Mrs. [illegible]ask, assisted in serving. This is the last of a series of such teas given by Mrs. Hill before her departure for Winnipeg, which she expects will be in a few weeks. Mr. Hill is already there and is a valued salesman in the dry goods firm of Craig & Co. of the Prairie Capital. Their many friends here will be sorry to miss them from their midst.

* * *

The programme for the sacred concert held in the Reformed Episcopal church on Wednesday evening was a very attractive one. In the first part two well known vocalists were heard to great advantage by their rendering respectively "The Better Land," by Miss Lugrin, and "The Palms," by Mr. Arthur Gore. Mrs. Moresby also beautifully sang Gounod's "Glory to Thee My God This Night," and Miss Spencer's rendering of two of Dudley Buck's compositions "My Redeemer" and "My Lord," was also much appreciated, as was Mrs. J. D. Helmcken's selection, "Hear Ye O Israel," by the same composer. The soloists for the cantata, "Olivet to Calvary," which formed the second part of the programme, did some fine work and were listened to throughout with marked interest. They were Mrs. Helmcken, Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Moresby and Messrs. Booth, Henwood, Keith, Kingham, Morton and Wootton. Besides these Francis Giles and Dr. Nash each rendered valuable instrumental assistance. The former on the organ, the later on the violin giving "Traumerie from Russian Suite," by Woerst, in a very finished manner. The programme from start to finish was greatly enjoyed by the large audience, and certainly such music has a very uplifting effect.

* * *

Mr. J. B. Hobson and Mrs. Hobson moved into their beautiful residence "Glaburn," Belcher street, on Wednesday. For some time it has been in the hands of renovators who have changed it both inside and out until now it presents a very much improved appearance. It is probable that in future Mr. Hobson will be able to spend his winters more leisurely here.

* * *

Rev. A. Ewing sails by the Empress of Japan on Tuesday for the Orient en route to England.

* * *

More interest is now manifested in the coming of the world-famed 'cellist Jean Gerardy, since it is known that he will be accompanied by M. Andre Benoist, the famous French pianist, and Mrs. Anne Beatrice Sheldon, who, besides being a native daughter of Victoria, is acknowledged to be one of the foremost sopranos of the day. Mrs. Sheldon has lately completed a three years' course of study in Europe and will receive an enthusiastic greeting in the city of her birth especially when she is accompanied with such notable artists as the foregoing.

* * *

Mrs. Phippen of Winnipeg who has been spending the winter months here with her family at the Dallas, and who recently in company with Mr. and Mrs. Clark, made the trip to California, has returned and is again ensconced at that popular seaside resort. Mrs. Phippen finds the climate here much more congenial than in the Golden Gate, where they experienced much rainy weather. They met many of the inhabitants of the Prairie Capital there, who had gone in search of a warmer climate for the winter months.

* * *

Mrs. Roper, of Cherry creek, who came to Victoria to attend the dinner given at Government House in honor of Prince Arthur of Connaught, is still in Victoria.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John McKechnie, of Winnipeg, spent a few days here last week while en route home from California. Like so many other strangers, they were surprised at the mild climate of Victoria and the abundance of flowers to be seen in bloom and in the florists' windows, especially the magnificent masses of cut flowers as well as potted plants that are always in evidence in the window adjoining the Windsor Grocery, and are grown at the Flewin gardens and hothouses. This display of spring flowers, than which no finer can be seen in any part of the world, speaks well for the bulbs which are being grown in abundance by this firm for the local market.

* * *

The tea and entertainment to be given by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. at the residence of R. L. Drury, M. P. P., Pandora avenue, on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, 11th inst., promises to be both novel and interesting. One of the features will be a minstrel show, which will be given in a large tent in the grounds. Besides this there will be a picture post card department containing post cards from Y. M. C. A. Associations all over the continent. From six to eight a good supper will be served to all who can make it convenient to have their evening meal with those friends of this worthy society. The price will be nominal. Good instrumental music will also be forthcoming indoors throughout the afternoon and evening, as well as a sale of useful and fancy articles.

* * *

Miss Simpson's Thursday evening classes intend holding another social evening on Thursday, 12th inst. The ladies are again expected to bring refreshments, but no extra charges will be made.

* * *

The afternoon tea and sale of Easter novelties held at Mrs. J. D. Helmcken's on Tuesday of last week, was most enjoyable and also most successful, as every article was sold and much delicious tea and toothsome dainties disposed of. Mrs. Helmcken, Mrs. Hinton and the Misses Helmcken all assisted in making the afternoon pass pleasantly by rendering vocal and instrumental selections; while little Miss Fleet, daughter of Captain Fleet, delighted the audience by giving a recitation.

* * *

Mr. Albert Billbeck, divisional superintendent of the C. P. R. at Moosejaw, accompanied by Mrs. Billbeck, have been enjoying a holiday here, and so charmed were they with Victoria and Vancouver Island that they have bought Mr. Grant's fruit farm at Gordon Head and intend spending at least a portion of each year there. While here Mr. and Mrs. Billbeck made their headquarters at the Dominion hotel, and speak highly of its comforts.

* * *

Mrs. L. M. Wilkens who formerly resided on Douglas street, has moved to Woodbine House, Pandora avenue, where she has several pleasant furnished rooms to dispose of.

* * *

Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, is now absent on a trip to the Kootenays and Okanagan country, in the interest of Farmers' Institutes and business connected with his department.

* * *

Mrs. W. S. Gore entertained a few friends informally at her residence, "Gore Mount," on Tuesday. The amusement was the fascinating "bridge."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Henderson, of Belcher street, leave next week for a year's holiday, which they intend spending in different parts, although the programme of their movements is not yet fully outlined.

* * *

Mrs. James Forman, Belcher street, has kindly placed her home at the disposal of the Ladies' Aid of First Presbyterian church, who intend holding an afternoon tea and entertainment there on April 21st inst. A good attendance is expected as when these ladies entertain they always do it well.

* * *

It was with deep regret that many Victorians bade adieu to Captain and Mrs. Parry and their daughter on Tuesday evening when they left by the "Indianapolis" for Seattle en route to England. ... state rooms presented the appearance of a florist shop as the boat left as scores of friends were on hand with beautiful flowers, "God's messengers of love," to present to the ladies on the eve of their departure. Few people are more beloved than the genial captain and his popular wife.

* * *

Mrs. Keith Wilson, of Salt Spring Island, is in the city enjoying a holiday, the guest of her mother, Mrs. King, of Rae street.

* * *

Miss Edie Maitland, of Duncans, is here, the guest of Mrs. and the Misses Tilton at "Mount Joy."

* * *

The King's Daughters are making satisfactory progress towards making their carnival of books and book makers a success, on the 1st and 2nd of May. The library of celebrated women which will be in charge of several young ladies during the evening sessions, promises to be very interesting.

* * *

Mrs. J. E. Reilly, of Calgary, was here a few days last week. She left for home on Tuesday.

* * *

Mr. J. J. Shallcross of this city, whose marriage to Mrs. McGirr, daughter of E. Bolton, J. P., "The Park," Salt Coats, Alberta, took place on March 28th at Winnipeg, is expected back about the 15th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Shallcross will reside at the Dallas hotel where they have already secured comfortable apartments.

* * *

Captain Martin, of Vancouver, spent a few days in the city last week. While here he was a guest at the Driard.

* * *

Mrs. Koelner, who has spent some time here the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. Landsberg, Herald street, leaves for her home in San Francisco today.

* * *

Mrs. W. J. Hood spent a few days in Victoria last week. Mrs. Hood was en route home to Calgary from Los Angeles, where she had spent the winter months.

* * *

Mrs. R. E. Brett, Carberry Gardens, is at present in Vancouver, the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. G. Smith.

* * *

Mrs. Lawrence Goodacre has as her guest her daughter, Mrs. Pope, wife of Dr. Pope of Calgary.

* * *

Mrs. Erb of Douglas street, who has been spending the winter in Los Angeles, returned home last week. Like so many other who have been south, Mrs. Erb thinks Victoria's climate at present is much better than California weather.

* * *

Amongst the strangers who have recently arrived in this, the City of Roses, are Mr. and Mrs. F. Harvey, who have been staying at the Dominion hotel for a few days. Mr. Harvey is a retired officer from Reading, England. They are delighted with Victoria and intend making this their permanent home.

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The dance given in Assembly hall on Thursday evening by Mrs. Simpson's evening classes was well attended and much enjoyed, so much so that they have decided to continue these dances for the coming two weeks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Eastwood of the Race Rocks lighthouse, spent a few days in town last week, coming to and fro in their naptha launch.

* * *

Mr. C. H. Dickie of Duncans, spent a few days in town during the week. He stayed at the King Edward.

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Mr. W. A. Whitaker, of the United States revenue cutter service, is here accompanied by Mrs. Whitaker, to enjoy a short holiday.

* * *

Mrs. Lester will hold an Easter Monday night dance, April 16th, in A. O. U. W. hall, and as this will be the first after Lent dance, a large crowd is expected.

* * *

Each novelty dance given by Mrs. Lester seems to be more successful than the last, and the Apron and Tie party of Wednesday eve last was no exception to the rule. Sixty-five couple were present and danced with as much enthusiasm as at a first of the season dance. Decidedly these novelty parties have taken hold, and there are many more to follow.

* * *

The wedding is announced between staff Surgeon H. N. Stephen, R. N., late of H. M. S. Egeria, and Julia Isabel Winifred, elder daughter of Major and Mrs. Fenwick (late 60th Rifles), 2? High street, Portsmouth, at St. George's church, Portsmouth on April 19th.

* * *

What one who has heard Gerardy, says of him: One of the greatest luminaries in the firmament of music will reflect a scintillation of his gems at the Victoria Theatre on the night of April 20th. We on this side of the Atlantic can only have flashing rays of such a star's effulgence, he is too brilliant to remain stationary — too transcendent in his gifts to be kept out of sight. Meteor-like, he may not be permitted to visit us again for ten years so urgent is the desire for his presence and that of his renowned violoncello, in all the musical centres of Europe. Gerardy takes his seat at his instrument, raises his bow as a magician would his wand, and his listeners are spellbound.

Rathbone Sisters.—Island Temple No. 8 was duly instituted on Friday evening last in K. of P. hall by Mrs. Neave, accompanied by an efficient staff of officers. The office-bearers of the new temple were elected and installed and thoroughly instructed in the ritualistic work. Several applications were received and a number initiated, and the temple will be kept busy for a few meetings instructing new material. A special convention will be held on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock for the purpose of conferring the degree upon those who have not yet presented themselves and discussing other important business appertaining to the interest of the new institution.

Amherst Shoes are guaranteed all leather.

FOUR WOMEN WHO GAINED RENOWN IN EUROPE

Mlle. Bonpaire
From The Sketch

Dr. Beatrice Sacchi
From The Sketch

Mlle Avorska
From The Sketch

Mlle Kurbli
From The Sketch

Four women of different nations have been drawing the attention of all Europe recently on account of bravery, rescue work, gaining suffrage at the polls and luck.

Mlle. Bonpaire, the first, who is an actress in France, was returning home at 2 o'clock in the morning when she was attacked in the Boulevard Grenelle, Paris, by two Apaches. At a loss for another weapon, she drew a pin from her hat and stabbed one of her assailants in the head. The police then came to her rescue. The exploit has earned her the name of "The Hatpin Queen."

The next is Mlle. Kurbli of Switzerland, whose brother, a chamois hunter, fell 60 feet into a crevasse while climbing the Besvenna. His sister, fearing that something had happened to him in view of the fact that he did not return home, set out to find him, and after climbing some 6,000 feet, discovered him lying in the snow with a broken thigh. Then, after binding the limb in splints made from the wood of her alpenstock, she got him on her back and carried him down to the valley.

Third on the list is Dr. Beatrice Sacchi of Italy, who was the first woman voter to make her appearance in Italy, where as a matter of fact there is no law prohibiting women from taking part in elections. Dr. Sacchi, who holds a doctor's degree and a professorship at Mantua, is the first woman to obtain political rights in that country.

Each member of a theatrical touring company which was recently playing in Brussels, Belgium, purchased a ticket in a Liege lottery, on the understanding that any winnings were to be divided equally among all. It was the leading lady of the company received about £240, as the prize Mlle. Avorska received amounted to £5,000.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA, HIS WIFE AND ONE OF PARTY

Earl Grey

Countess Grey

Alexandra Beauclerk

New York.—Earl Grey, governor general of Canada, who arrived here Friday morning was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Pilgrims Saturday night at the Waldorf-Astoria.

This is the first time a banquet ever was given by Americans in honor of a governor general of Canada, and in view of the closeness of the relations now existing between the Dominion and this country, the occasion was of unusual interest.

Accompanying the Earl were Lady Grey and their daughter, Lady Sibyl Grey, their niece, Lady Alexander Beauclerc, a sister of the Duke of St. Albans; Colonel Hanbury Williams, military secretary, and Arthur F. Sladen, private secretary. The party arrived at Ottawa at nine o'clock yesterday morning in the private car, Victoria, having been detained for two hours on account of an accident on the railroad near the Canadian border.

Earl Grey and his family went from the Grand Central station to No. 8 East Sixty-third street, the home of Joseph H. Choate, whose guests the party will be during the visit in New York. Mr. Choate, Friday evening, gave a dinner party. Earl Grey and his suite were entertained at luncheon Saturday by Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

At the dinner of the Pilgrims Saturday night, Earl Grey spoke on the relations between Canada and the United States. Bishop Potter, who is the president of the Pilgrims here, is at present in Europe, and in his stead Morris K. Jesup presided.

It is expected that Earl Grey on Monday will visit the American Museum of Natural History, as the guest of Mr. Jesup, president of the museum. Tea will be served. The party will leave on Tuesday for the national capital, Ottawa, as the governor general must be back in time to meet Prince Albert of Connaught, whom he is to entertain.

From The Sketch
Countess Boni de Castellane

There is still much interest both in France and this country over the domestic difficulties of the Countess de Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, and her husband, Count Boni. There have been at various times reports both that there was still possibility of a reconciliation and on the other hand that the legal action taken by the Countess would be changed from a suit for a separation to one for a divorce.

Associated Press despatches Monday were to the effect that the preliminary hearing of the separation proceedings which were set for March 14 would probably be postponed. The lawyers representing the various branches of the case have been in consultation upon the financial features involved and on the financial features involved and other final details of the procedure.

This has resulted in a determination to change the form of the proceedings. Although authoritative information is withheld for the present there is reason to believe that the change contemplates the Countess' asking for an absolute divorce instead of a separation, which would necessitate a postponement of the hearing, for the change would require filing a new bill of complaint, as the facts recited in the former writ would not suffice for the changed procedure.

Moreover, the change will permit of a more prompt final adjustment of all the legal and financial features than the indefinite three years' stage under a separation. The new papers have not yet been filed, but are expected to be ready in a day or two. The proposed change appears to be the result of the conclusion of all concerned that a reconciliation between the Countess and the Count is impossible during the three years in which the legal separation would be operative.

It is the intention of the lawyers on both sides to avoid public hearings of the case and to obtain a decree without a contest.

PICTURES OF WAR

NO. 4.

"THE PATH TO NIRVANA"

A narrative of the Japanese secret service and of the adventures of Lieutenant Hirada

J. GORDON SMITH

LIEUT. HIRADA sat beside me at the banquet which His Majesty Mutsohito had been pleased to tender to two score war correspondents at Shiba's picturesque porcelain-tiled palace. Brown and stiff as a ramrod and with up-tilted moustache, waxed as that of a Frenchman, Hirada San was patently military from his glinty cavalry boots to his tuffeted shako. Born in Kagoshima in the days of two-sworded men, when ronins ran from white-walled nagaya to fight with fancifully-armored men in the public streets and when samurai made pilgrimages like Arthur's knight-errants ready to worship or brawl, he was a patriot and loyalty his religion. A conservative—he had never gone beyond the seas to come back with bewildering knowledge to make him a scoffer of the past—Hirada San was a bushi; a true Japanese. Polite to a fault, ever masking even hatred with the meaningless smile of his people, he affected a friendship for me, a foreigner. We interested each other; we were so different. He marvelled at my frankness, ever seeking motive for it; I wondered at the strange workings of his mind and his paradoxical sense of honor which did not preclude the most unnecessary lies or duplicity in commonplaces, yet was wondrous in self-effacement and fear of disgrace. His country was his life, his all; yet he ever spoke of it apologetically, knowing ever he did not mean the words he uttered when they tended to belittle his beloved Nippon. He believed in the doctrines of Gautamna but worshipped Shinto and studied war in the text-books of Germany. He knew details of all battles since those of Alexander, and his little cubicle at Aoyama barracks was crowded with treatises on military tactics. Confidentially he told me he was very sorrowful because his regiment had not yet been ordered to Manchuria.

That sunny spring afternoon we sat on a verandah where many tables were spread, sumptuously sipped Moselle and gossiped. The breeze from seaward, where mat-sailed junks were beating to the Sumida, drifted pinky-white cherry blossoms as soft as falling snow in upon us, while Hirada and I moralized concerning our unusual topic, Yamato-dashi, which, as you will learn before your first pair of socks is worn out by residence in this country, is the Spirit of Japan.

Yesterday, he told me, a kuruma—a ricksha-puller—had hanged himself on a stone torii fronting a little temple of Amida in the outskirts of Tokio because the doctor found a lesion and refused him a chance of service with the colors; the day before a soldier of the Imperial Guards had cut the throats of two small children and buried them because there were no relatives to support them when he joined his regiment—he had been permitted to do so uninterfered with by the police. A sailor had erected a monument to himself in a Shinagawa graveyard and divorced his wife because he had sworn to die for the nation; a sub-lieutenant of Nagoya had sent his wife to the Yoshiwara's tinseled quarter and gone untrammeled by home ties to die under the crumbling walls of Chonju when the advance guard in Korea was repelling a Cossack rush.

"Who could conquer such a nation as yours, Hirada?" said I, "where forty millions of people have contempt for death when the nation's invincibility is at stake?"

"We have not contempt of death," said Hirada quietly. "We do not believe in death; rather, that what you call death is but a new life led in a supernatural way here on earth. Thus, are we absent from home on a journey. Our families have our shades still with them and at a given time each day set food in a portion of the room for us; for every soldier lying in the wet trenches of Manchuria during this rainy season there is a wife, sister, or mother setting little lacquer trays before the tablet which houses the invisible spirit of the absent. If a shrapnel shell tears a gunner into scraps or mangled flesh the absence is not changed, the mental attitude toward the missing one differs only in that the soldier will never be seen in the flesh in this existence—who can tell what shall befall in a future one? The shade, the soul, the essential self, is ever present."

I was beginning to understand; the banquetters chattering about us were as street noises outside a room where we two talked alone. It was now easier to comprehend why the living soul would rather join the shades on the Way to Nirvana than live disgraced in the flesh. The dying man knew that people would come to lay offerings before his shrine and he would be worshipped. This was why Samurai committed harikari; why men disembowelled themselves because of national dishonor—a number of Japanese had died by harikari ten years before when a combination of nations had stolen from Japan the fruits of the victory over China.

"Though the dead are not tangible or visible," continued Hirada, "their manes are ever with us."

I remember the Shokonsha festival when priests invoked unseen shades to give them fellowship with the gods, of how Princes of the Blood came to a silent temple before which thousands clapped their brown hands believing the dead assembled here and heard their worshipful prayers to welcome them from far-away battlefields where their bones rotten in shallow trenches, from Korea's dirty gulches and the Yalu's muddy banks, from the kowliang of Manchuria where the flesh rotted unfound, from stone-filled holds of old crafts submerged at Port Arthur, from below the surge of the Yellow sea where battleships coffined hundreds, and from other fields, from Formosa and elsewhere little bands died cruel in savage wars, overseas the dead of the nation came home to the Shokonsha to assemble twice a year at the Emperor's call, every one of them. In the silent Shokonsha the whispering breeze chafing the ponderous unpainted beamwork seemed as a ghostly voice and men in bright blue kimonas told me they saw the soldier shades; if I were Japanese I would, perhaps, have seen them too.

"Unknowing men have called the heroism of your soldiers fanaticism, Hirada," said I, and he still smiled; I'll warrant, though, the smile masked a sneer.

"We are much misunderstood," he replied, impassively. "When I was a little boy in the yashiki of my father two of his Samurai took me to his miya after he was killed in the great battle of Sezibara. I trembled as I looked through the grating, wonderingly, for they told me my father was there. I saw only the shadowed matting and did not understand. My mother, guiding my little feet to the tablet of my father and his fathers, taught me as I listened to her simple prayers. My father had gone as I had known him but lived again with us, intangible, but ever present. His soul was with the banners of Satsuma, aiding the clan."

Bewildered, I wondered how the shade could live both in the shrine at Kagoshima and with the rebellious Satsumas, but Hirada soon explained. The souls of the dead are expansive and distance is as small to them as is space; they are in the household shrine, embodied in the ancestral tablets of the god shelf, on the Way to the Dry Bed of the River of Souls, or floating at random in the nether world where floods baulk their way when tears flow from the living. They exist as living factors for Japan; for aeons they have existed and for aeons they will exist. There is no death, nothing but a transition from sphere to sphere until at last when evolution is complete and perfection is attained the souls achieve the Perfect Peace of Nirvana.

A juggler twirled four tops on the edge of an ancient blade as the gathered correspondents applauded vociferously to the wonder of the Emperor's chamberlain. Several geisha—we had seen them the previous evening at the entertainment the Diet gave us at the Momilikwan—were preparing to dance. Hirada went to talk with a brother officer and I watched the ceremonious dances of old Japan until the kuruma dragged me back to the Imperial hotel where men had crowded the corridors that had only known the luggage of tourists with tents, saddlery and miscellaneous field kit.

A few days afterwards I called upon Hirada and learned from Kimiko San his wife, that he had been despatched on a mission. Where, she did not know, nor when, if ever, he would return. He had arranged all his business and when he said "Sayonara," at the kuruma took him away she felt he would never come again. On a small lacquered tray she had spread a miniature meal before his ihai on the god-shelf and had tremblingly lifted the little lid from the soup bowl and found vapor on the inside. This meant the absent one was well; if there is no vapor the meaning is that the departed one is dead.

Capt. Tanaka of the General Staff had dined with me and we sat with coffee and cigarettes on the hotel verandah three stories up with Tokio sprawled, a wide-spread brown city of bamboo, mud and paper, interspersed here and there with modern buildings and housing two millions of people. In the street a school boy band played a monotonous war song. I had heard the tune hundreds of times. A snaky line of lights showed where a lantern procession marched to shout its banzais before the palace behind moss-grown walls battering rough-hewn to a green-scummed muddy moat crossed by eighteen curved bridges. Archers had fought from these walls and spearmen manned the eighteen towers at the gates in the medieval days of Capt. Tanaka's boyhood—he was thirty years of age. Intermittently a bronzen conch boomed hollowly from the temple hidden in a courtyard across the street. Lanterns glowed as they bobbed on the thills of the ricksha hurrying about, varicolored paper lanterns flickered mellowly in the hands of wayfarers and from the house fronts. Lanes of soft lights showed the long arteries of the greatest city of Asia and click of wooden geta and other noises sounded loud from them until long after the shopkeepers knocked the ashes from their tiny pipes, slid their shojis, and started homeward. Capt. Tanaka and I sat until the noises were stilled and only the sound of the clanking truncheons of night watchmen, high-pitched songs of blind masseurs and rumble of stray ricksha sounded from the street. One by one the dim lights which filtered through paper shoji, latticed like chess-boards with wood, were doused—how many little dramas those screens hid in the crowded city—and I heard Capt. Tanaka's even step over the courtyard.

I lay awake for some time after he went thinking of the tales of the secret service—he had told me that Hirada had been employed by the secret service and had gone on a "certain mission." Capt. Tanaka had himself been in this service. His topographical notes made when a barber at Port Arthur had been given to General Nogi at Tokio in May. He had been a coolie working on the Chinese Eastern railway in the rags of a Manchu and had worked as a Chinese servant in the house of a Russian general at Port Arthur. Once when sleeping in a crowd of coolies on the iron decks of the steamer Futshan sweltering in the heat-haze of North China in summer, a fellow passenger bumped against him and he swore in Japanese, whereupon the supposed coolie who bumped him replied in the same tongue—both were spies. Manchuria had been full of spies, which is why the Japanese field notes and maps of Manchuria were so perfect. They showed every creek, ravine, mound or marsh, ford and bridge, almost every one of the scant number of trees at the little villages, and represented the toil of men who carried packs and paced off the distances they mapped, men who made every note at risk of life and were content though their bodies rotted.

At breakfast I read a Chifu telegram in a Yokohama newspaper which said a large body of Hun-hutzes, brigands of North China, had been organized in the pay of the Japanese to harass the Russians and it was rumored that a Japanese cavalry officer was in command.

A few days later I went from Shimonoseki in a little hooker that had of necessity become a transport and with seventeen fellow correspondents found the trail of the war dragon at Dalny; I rode upon its trail for two weeks, encountering many adventures, and became an atom in any army of over half a million of men being made ready for a great battle. In the turmoil of the battle I forgot Hirada entirely.

One of the bullock-drivers was amusing; he was cursing the off spring of a thousand pigs who were his fellow drivers with a fluency that was characteristic of Chinese drivers. [illegible] gossiping outside the inn stopped telling weird tales of the way beyond the Liao to watch him, but the inn-keeper was too busy haggling with a muleteer who wanted two leathery loaves which had been rolled on a greasy board at the front of the inn—the kitchen is the entrance of Chinese inns. We wanted to watch him. Camels of a Mongolian caravan returning from taking tea to Russia knelt in the shade of the crumbled city wall, and hucksters with mat-sheds and awning-covered stalls of dirty canvas shouted of their wares—they sold every conceivable article, from the trashy imitations from Japanese factories to Mongolian knives, also cutlery professing falsely to have come from John Rodgers and Sons and looking-glasses with pictures on the reverse side which would not pass through the mails. Camel-drivers nosed their way through the bustle of the market place, mule-trains were led through the sprawling serai with much swearing and curses that invoked wrath on untold generations of beggars who annoyed the muleteers. Peking carts with big iron-studded wheels, without springs and with hoods cut with small curtained windows for the Manchu's family to see what passed in the world beyond the cart, jolted in the ruts, jamming with lumbering carts, widewheeled and ponderous with oxen yoked unequally with mules, and donkeys in leading traces. Leprous beggars, vermin fested and with rags hanging from them, importuned the marketers; shaved priests of Taoist temples and lamas and bronzes some with praying wheels, others selling pictured gods on dirty rice-paper, strutted about the yellow mud. There were silk merchants, old clothes dealers turning over their bundles of garments, noisily calling the virtues of the garments and seeking to drown the voices of their rivals; boys sold fighting crickets from clusters on forked bamboos and crowds stood about the purchasers of each couple to bet the cash they held dangling on long strings on the tiny duellists. Blacksmith's shoed horses which were overturned and caught with their feet tied to crossbars eight feet from the mud as is the fashion of Manchuria, while loafers gave unheeded directions to the horseshoers; wayside bakers rolled flour in pasty pancakes that were leaden, and Bannermen strutted about to take their toll from every stall—the tribute of the police is never denied. The market place was animated and filled with color, the native indigo dyed blue predominating, as well as noisy with many jargons. And a sun that burned threw long shadows from the decaying tower at the city gate and the Lung Miao, the temple on raised ground near the wall. In its courtyard a horse sale was in progress, some drivers having come from Mongolia with ponies a few days before.

In this wilderness of humanity a Chinese of villainous appearance called me by name and in English, and started off before my surprise was apparent. It was Hirada!

Through bustling Hsinmintun with its open-fronted stores, narrow streets and towering posts with such peculiar gilded scrollwork at their top, past stalls of fortune-tellers with massive spectacles, stumbling over bullock carts each with little white flags inscribed with Chinese characters, tripping over pariah dogs which slept on the roadway, we came to a Chinese inn and sat on the Kang—in a Chinese inn the guests eat and sleep on a raised platform running from end to end of one side of the big room tables being removed from the k'ang at night to allow the mats to be spread for slumber. I sent the ever-present Fong into the street and Hirada and I sat and smelled the pungent reek of opium, squirmed as the fleas came to torture, and smoked stolen tobacco. The cook was making macaroni for us at the inn front.

As we ate, drinking samshu with the macaroni they made us, Hirada told me of the blowing up of a bridge at Shaho which wrecked a troop train. The Hun-hutzes had done this.

"We were huddled in a Chinese house," said he, "shivering, waiting for darkness; Shimada san tended the fire, heaping dried kowliang which sent a warm breath through the flue beneath the k'ang. We had six Hun-hutzes there with us; they looked like cut-throats though little of their faces could be seen by the glimmer of the smoking oil-lamps, and they were dirty as I was—bah, I'd give much for a bath. We went early hoping to catch the train on the bridge and lay in the snow for a couple of hours; it was very cold. Soon we heard the rumble of a train and saw the headlight like a distant star twinkling in the night. There were three Russian guards; we saw them as they [illegible] they made of ties and mud at the bridge end and shouldered their rifles, whose barrels shone with frost. Other guards would stagger out from other bridges as the train neared them from Harbin to Liaoyang. The Chinese had shells filled with Shimose powder hidden under their robes and we wanted to place them at the bridge piers. How we did it, I don't know, but we did; unfortunately the train had got over and the troops escaped, but the bridge looked like a heap of old iron when we scurried away, leaving Shimada and a Chinese stretched on the snow. The Chinese was killed outright; it would have been better for Shimada if they had killed him."

"Why," I asked, between mouthfuls of macaroni, "did the Russians ill-treat him?"

"No, the Chinese magistrate tortured him; I'll show you what remained of him after we leave the inn. I'm now Wing Tsai Tschen and I am leader of the Hun-hutzes; my end would be a cruel one if the inn-keeper knew that, although the carts blocked at his door bear my flag to ensure my protection; robbers are the insurance companies of this country and the merchants pay fees to be immune from robbery. The Prefect has offered a reward for the heads of Hun-hutzes, and the Russians would assist him pay it."

In clefts of senile stones of a vault of city gate were two stakes each holding a cage containing a decomposed skull, with queues dangling—one had fallen free from the sun-burned skull—both swaying in the light breeze. A placard on a bamboo cage, six feet high, now empty, told all and sundry that the malefactors were ordered by Taotai Wen to be fastened with their necks held at the top of the bamboo cages, their heads exposed—their friends might feed them or give them opium to ease them—and their bodies suspended with stones within reach of tipped toes, which stones would be gradually removed until the culprits strangled slowly; later the bodies would be removed and the heads boxed from them to become ornaments at the city gate.

At the busy gate some soldiery jostled their way through the carts and I missed Hirada. Next morning, with replenished stores, I rode across the yellow plain and rejoined the army which continued to drive the Slav forces northward.

"Master come makee look see; Chinese bad man makee die." Fong was insistently pointing to a gathering crowd in the serai at Hsinmintun where I had come again for provender.

Grey-coated Russians with wrinkling untended topboots jostled with loose-bloused Chinese and the market place was as busy as when I had seen it when I came from beyond the Liao; since then had been a nightmare month of war.

Led by the eager Fong I came to the Yamen and the courtyard was crowded. Manchu bannermen on Mongol ponies, mostly dirty white, kept a ring and a Chinese knelt in its centre on a pile of chain, all badly rusted, his face showing his agony; a cangue about the unfortunate man's neck was weighted with stones which made the agony more intense as the iron pressed against the bone. The pudgy-faced magistrate with great square wide-rimmed spectacles—the squares were more than two inches across—sat, with two assistants, beside him watching the kneeling man.

"Le misérable," muttered a Russian at my side. The man was obviously that.

"The magistrate is torturing a brigand," said my Russian, altering his language; he was a sous-lieutenant of the 34th Siberians, and, as I had, came across the Liao for supplies. Greek and American traders brought wares that canteens lacked to Hsinmintun; even cigarettes from Cairo and wines from Reims.

"Hun-hutze?" I asked.

"The leader," said the sous-lieutenant abruptly. "Our Cossacks caught him—they flicked him in the thigh with a [illegible]—when the Red Beards were harrying a caravan that brought German guns from Tientsin. The brigands blew up three wagon-loads of ammunition; Nichevo—I suppose Parley got his squeeze. The Cossacks gave him to the Chinese; they brought him here and got money for him. The magistrate had a son killed in a raid by Hun-hutzes at Kwan-ning and has been waiting for a brigand since. Japanese are using these robbers now; we used to but the agents at Shanghai wouldn't unstring the money bags."

"Come makee look see; just now makee plenty bobbery," said Fong. He had seized my coat-sleeve and pulled me through the crowd.

Two Chinese were beating the ankles of the brigand with wooden mallets, tapping sharply, at first gently as a watchmaker hammers—this increases the torture. The Chinese sobbed his anguish, moaning and groaning, but did no shriek a call for mercy.

"I think him catchee plenty strong man, master," said Fong admiringly; "he no makee bobbery."

Quicker, sharper, the cracks of the wooden mallets sounded clear; the ankles were bruised and bleeding; the bones were being smashed. Soon mortifying feet hung limp from the pulped broken bone. I fingered my revolver; the groans of the sufferer were horrible, but his bitten lip, now bloodless, told of determination to die bravely.

The crowd fidgetted. Riders forced it back, making a wider open path of sun-baked earth. A bugle was flaring, and the brigand, loosed by his torturers, had fallen on his face. One of the two pulled the outstretched queue—this is always done to stretch the neck for the blow of the executioner's sword—while his mate took a long sword from an attendant. The magistrate stood up, leaning expectantly over his table; he gleamed his satisfaction. The dirty blue blouse of the brigand, pulled up from his baggy indigo breeches, showed a lacerated brown back—the bamboo stripes were plain.

"He makee die," said Fong; "look see, master."

The sword gleamed in the sun and fell with a crunching blow; as blood spurted the head rolled in the yellow plain and the trunk poured a crimson flow that darkly stained the dust. The attendant who held the queue staggered and fell with a loosed pig-tail with a dangling scalp held in his clutched hand—the wig and pigtail had pulled free, and the upturned face lying in the dust was that of a Japanese with close-cut black hair.

It was Lieut. Hirada!

There was no vapor under the lid of the bowl when Kimiko San lifted it that day. Two days later it was announced from the palace at Tokio that His Majesty was pleased to grant a posthumous decoration to Lieut. Hirada who had been killed when on a certain mission.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

The quickest way to get rid of a troublesome cold is a question in which many are interested just now. If you are one of the unfortunates, the opinion of Mr. B. W. L. Holt of Waverly, Va., is worthy of your consideration. Mr. Holt says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for years and firmly believe it to be absolutely the best preparation on the market for colds. I have recommended it to many of my friends, and they all agree with me." This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

PULPWOOD SCARCE FROM MILD WINTER

Price Has Been Forced Up $1 a Cord and Newspaper Stock Also Up 10c a Cwt.

The New York Commercial in a recent issue says:

While an open winter may seem desirable to thousands of people who are ill-provided to stand the rigors of severe weather, it must be remembered that there are many important industries which depend almost entirely upon snow and cold for their prosperity. It is probably a fact that no industry has suffered worse from the mild winter this year than the paper pulp industry of the United States. The effect is not yet felt to any considerable extent, but it has already forced the price of pulpwood up $1 a cord and this has compelled makers of newspaper to advance prices at least 10 cents per 100 pounds over quotations prevailing but a short time ago.

How serious the situation is can be understood when it is known that there are 100,000,000 cords of pulpwood in the Maine forests already cut which will not be taken out this season. There is no snow in the forests to move the lumber on and there is no snow to make high water this spring to float it down to the mills. The wood must lie there until next winter, when lumbermen expect to see more snow.

Shortage Serious

The effect upon that portion of the paper industry dependent upon the supply of wood pulp for its raw material can only be conjectured. There is already fear expressed that the shortage will be very serious. How serious no one can tell, yet since it is not known how large the stock of ground wood pulp on hand is. That will not be known until it is seen how long it lasts. Meanwhile holders of wood pulp are not offering their stocks for sale under quotations as they have been doing and there is a disposition to ask more for what is sold from day to day. As practically all the newspapers now used in America, and much of that used abroad is made from ground wood pulp the effect will be little short of disastrous if the supply runs short.

This shortage will be in part overcome by the addition of several mills which will be constructed in Norway this season. Some of them are under way but whether the output of these new mills will be sufficient to overcome the shortage here due to the unfavorable weather is a question which will have to be decided later. No one can safely make a prediction now.

Must Look Abroad

Foreign pulp is used quite extensively in this country now, but it is chiefly sulphite pulp, not ground wood. Moreover, the price is high. It is impossible to land a ton of sulphite pulp made abroad in this country under $25, and that is practically prohibitive. But so firm is the foreign market that it is impossible for dealers here to sell at less. Moreover, the output of the present mills is sold for two and three years ahead. They would not take any more orders if they could get them. The increase in the supply must depend wholly upon new mills now in process of construction or planned.

Domestic ground wood pulp sells at $14 per ton, and that is the price of Canadian ground wood f.o.b., the mill. The cost depends upon freight to destination. The duty is one-twelfth of a cent a pound for unbleached and one sixth of a cent a pound for bleached.

It seems highly probable that American manufacturers of paper will have to go to foreign producers for their pulp this year. At present there is nothing in sight to warrant the belief that the probable shortage can be made good in any other way.

Does Your FOOD Digest Well?

When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefit is not derived from it by the body and the purpose of eating is defeated; no matter how good the food or how carefully adapted to the wants of the body it may be. Thus the dyspeptic often becomes thin, weak and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vim are lost, and in their place come dullness, loss of appetite, depression and langour. It takes no great knowledge to know when one has indigestion, some of the following symptoms generally exist, viz.: constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, headache, heartburn, gas in the stomach, etc.

The great point is to cure it, to get back bounding health and vigor.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

is constantly effecting cures of dyspepsia because it acts in a natural yet effective way upon all the organs involved in the process of digestion, removing all clogging impurities and making easy the work of digestion and assimilation.

Mr. R. G. Harvey, Ameliasburg, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for several years and after using three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured. I cannot praise B.B.B. enough for what it has done for me. I have not had a sign of dyspepsia since."

Do not accept a substitute for B.B.B. There is nothing "just as good."

Clark's Delicious PORK and BEANS

To build up man or boy there is no better food than Clark's PORK and BEANS

Sold plain, or with Chili or Tomato Sauce.

W. CLARK, Manufacturer, MONTREAL

Health in The Home

Wall coverings containing arsenical coloring matter, stuck on the wall with paste that moulds, impregnate the air with disease germs; and paint obstructs wall respiration. "Walls to be healthy must breathe." Kalsomine rubs and scales off.

Church's Alabastine

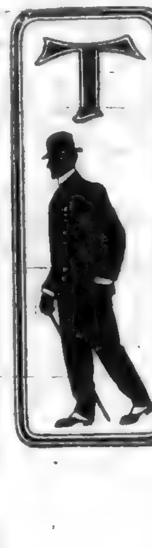
A Healthful Wall Coating

is the cheapest, the easiest to put on, and the most sanitary wall-covering. It is a porous cement which hardens with age, and admits of the free passage of air through the walls. Economical—lasting—healthful—and beautiful.

In twenty tints and White. Sold by all Hardware and Paint Dealers. Write for free booklet of instructions to decorate with ALABASTINE.

THE ALABASTINE COMPANY, LIMITED - PARIS, ONT.

Fit-Reform



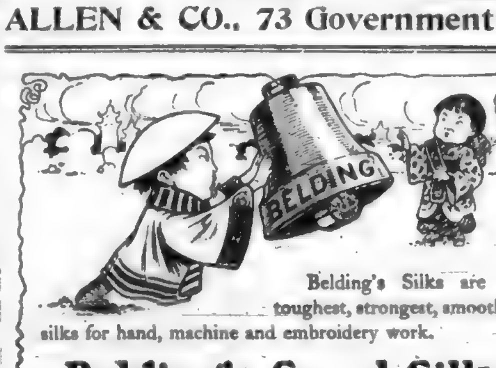
THE birth of a style is of almost daily occurrence here.

Advanced models are being modified — new ideas are coming out—later patterns are just arriving.

Every day, we show some novelties in Suits and Top Coats that were not here the day before.

If you want the very latest styles—that are absolutely correct—keep in touch with Fit-Reform.

ALLEN & CO., 73 Government St.



Belding's Silks are the toughest, strongest, smoothest silks for hand, machine and embroidery work.

Belding's Spool Silks

have been favorites with tailors and dressmakers for 40 years. Undoubtedly the best.

Sold by all Dealers.

..... NOW READY .....

The only accurate and reliable map of the new townsite at THE TERMINUS OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY ON KAI-EN ISLAND.

has just been issued from The Colonist presses, and is for sale at the price of $1.00.

This Map has been compiled from actual surveys on the ground, and is the only reliable map of the water-ways about Kai-En Island that can be procured.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT

THE COLONIST OFFICE

C. C. Russell

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas St.

We Guarantee Our Dressmaking Department to give entire satisfaction

DRESSMAKERS, IMPROVERS AND APPRENTICES WANTED.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

THE SECRET OF CONTENT.

It isn't what a fellow has that clothes
him with content,
That puts him in that frame of mind
where joy and peace are blent,
And makes him feel that recompensed are
those who plan and strive;
That he's, in truth, well satisfied, and glad
that he's alive.
It isn't money stored in banks, there
placed to his account,
It isn't mortgages he holds, of fabulous
amount;
Nay, none of these sheathe worry's thorns
as down life's path we jaunt—
It isn't what a fellow has, but what he
doesn't want!

Though wandering feet may be a curse,
far more are itching hands
That grasp, but never satisfy, their crav-
ings and demands.
Though rolling stones accumulate but very
little moss,
They don't, like avaricious palms, keep
smarting at their loss.
And so, the man of modest wants who
keeps desire curbed
Strolls side by side with happiness when
others walk perturbed.
Possession ne'er makes a man immune of
cares that siege or haunt—
It isn't what a fellow has, but what he
doesn't want!

If one's by wish and want imbued his
days will be all spent
In futile spurts upon life's road to over-
take content.
If one's desires mouest be, he'll find them
all supplied,
And be a constant "Sunny Jim," with life
well satisfied
It isn't bonds that make for cheer, nor
stock that peace supplies
It isn't silver pleasure brings, nor gold
contentment buys
It isn't bank or treasury notes, though
fairly you may flaunt—
It isn't what a fellow has, but what he
doesn't want.

—Leslie's Weekly.

The number of men employed in Illinois coal mines last year was 59,230.

The International Bookbinders' convention will be held at Washington, D. C., opening on June 12.

Electrical Workers in Vancouver have asked for an increase from $3 to $3.25 and for an 8 hour day.

Nine tenths of the printing offices in New York are now working under an 8 hour agreement and closed shop.

There were 77,845 men engaged in the Canadian Fisheries last year, not including employees in the lobster industry.

The Granby smelter now operates eight furnaces employing 350 men and has a monthly payroll of $40,000.

The International Typographical Union has established the union shop and 8 hour day in over 400 cities in the United States.

It is estimated that the Germans in London, Eng., number something between 100,000 and 200,000 people.

It was stated of a woman who applied to the Lambeth (London) Poor Law Guardians that she had earned only 11s. 6d. for 111 hours work at trouser finishing.

Seldom have Greenock shipbuilding yards been so busy. Every berth is occupied, mostly by steamers of large tonnage.

Local Union of Bricklayers and Stonemasons have returned to their International after working under a charter from the National Trades and Labor Congress of Montreal.

Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association has a membership of 4,500 skilled workers of the craft in the United States and Canada.

The experience in Austria, where the average manufacturer furnishes dwelling and fuel to his workmen free of charge, has been to minimize the number of strikes.

Representatives of labor state that Montreal has enjoyed an organization boom during the last three months, some five or six thousand new members having been enrolled.

"I constantly see it stated that foreign seamen are more sober than English sailors," said Mr. Mead, the magistrate at the Thames (London) police court, "but my experience is the reverse."

Passenger brakemen of the Rock Island have had their monthly compensation increased from $67.50 to $70, and additional allowance having been granted for terminal and road overtime.

Striking printers in New York starved out a saloon-keeper who set up a bar in their hall. When night came the disciple of Bacchus found that he had taken in only the proverbial 30 cents.

Although the better class of Scottish coal companies did fairly well last year, it is almost a certainty, barring unlooked-for labor developments, that 1906 will easily surpass 1905 in the matter of output and profits.

Organized in 1901, the City Front Federation of San Francisco now includes 16 unions, with an active membership of 14,000 and over a quarter of a million of dollars in their treasuries.

Julius Cohen an open-shop cigar dealer of Boston, was committed to the House of Correction for six months for using a bogus union label. He had previously been fined $50 for the same offence.

By 21,718 votes to 4,825 the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in England decided to pay an annual levy of 1 shilling per head for parliamentary candidature and payment of members.

Business in all lines is booming in and about Glasgow, and more especially in the shipbuilding industry. The ship yards of Glasgow are taxed to their utmost capacity in order to turn out the boats within specified times.

In announcing the fact that a workingman has been cremated at the local crematorium, the Leicester, Eng., Daily Post expresses the hope that his example "will soon and frequently be followed" by other workingmen in the borough.

In Colorado there are three times as many women employed as servants and waitresses as there are men employed in that calling. And there are just half as many men employed as stenographers and typewriters as there are women.

The Queensland (Australia) factories and shops' report, which was issued recently, gives official figures proving that female workers in the Queensland clothing trade are sweated just as much and as cruelly as those in Great Britain.

Another conviction for a violation of the eight-hour law has been made at Missouri. The manager of the mines at Miami has been fined for compelling his men to work longer than the law allows, and other cases are pending.

Four thousand one hundred men are now employed in the sanitary work in connection with the Panama canal, and so effective has been this work that yellow fever has been virtually extirpated from the Isthmus.

In the 270 British trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 586,040 making returns, 37,769 (or 4.7 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 5.0 per cent. at the end of October, 1905, and 7.0 per cent. at the end of October, 1904.

It is announced, as a result of the open shop agitation among the electrotypers in New York city, a new association of employers has been organized. This is called the Electrotypothetae, and will take in the independent firms which are running open shops as well as the members of the Typothetae who have electrotyping plants.

Representatives of the Lake Seamen's union at Detroit last week concluded their annual conference with the executive committee of the Lake Carriers' union. "The annual agreement which was adopted increases overtime pay to 35 cents an hour and fixes ten hours as a working day while in port. The regular scale of wages remains at last season's figures.

President Ryan of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, decided, at the request of the New York District Council of Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Unions, to call a national strike against the Iron League. It will affect 10,000 structural iron workers, and indirectly throw more than 200,000 workers out of employment.

It is not very often a tailor, actively working at his trade, is honored with the election of mayor of a city or borough of 300,000 population, and perhaps never in the history of this continent. But such is the fact in the borough of Battersea, London, England. R. Rines, a member of the London Society of Tailors, affiliated with the London Trades Council, was recently elected to that position.

Strange doings are reported on the part of the native crews of three P. and O. steamers at Tilbury Docks, London, Eng., who, in the observance of some of their eastern customs, spent six hours recently in marching round the docks singing and dancing. They wore strange garments, carried grotesque representations of birds, and had with them a mahogany car decked with artificial flowers. This car was eventually thrown into the Thames to signify the drowning of evil power. The natives, who had been given a holiday for the occasion, were watched by large crowds. A number of police were present to prevent any fighting between the different castes.

Nearly 5,000,000 women go to work every day in the United States—go to paid work, whether the returns be $2 a week or $10,000 a year. Sixty years ago Harriet Martineau, while visiting America, declared that she found here but seven occupations for women: teaching, needlework, taking boarders, typesetting, employment in cotton mills, bookbinding and domestic service. Now there are scarcely seven occupations closed to them; they are pouring out into the world of activities, and the 5,000,000 will be six in the next counting, writes Juliet Wilbor Tompkins in Success.

"The most bitter opponent of organized labor must admit in all fairness that wherever the printers' art has allied with trade unionism its standard has been uniformly raised, and its dignity and position placed beyond question. Such is the body of organized labor to which the employers are daily capitulating. As far as we are able to learn this victory is being achieved without bloodshed or intimidation, and the disputes in various localities are being settled in a manner which betokens the presence of gentlemen. Since brains and intelligence are the main requisites for men whose skill and knowledge entitle them to membership in the Typographical union, there is no cause for surprise when we observe absence of the hoodlum and the thug from its ranks."—The Ashville Citizen.

M. Rousseliere, the Paris opera singer, who some years ago worked in a factory at 62 cents per day, has been engaged for a tour in the United States at a guaranteed fee of $1,600 for each evening. M. Rousseliere's life story is a romantic one. He was a blacksmith, working in a foundry at Sidi-Bel-Abbes, in Algiers, at the time when M. Gailhard, of the Paris opera, happened to go over to Algeria to spend a holiday. M. Gailhard went to see over the foundry, and at the door of one of the shops he came to a standstill, fascinated by the magnificent voice of one of the workmen who was singing as he plied his hammer on the anvil. "What is that man's name?" asked M. Gailhard of the proprietor, and on being told, he asked to see M. Rousseliere privately. The result was that he undertook the workman's education, and M. Rousseliere has now a larger income than any other opera singer in France.

Secrets of New York restaurant waiters' earnings came to light the other day at the hearing of the suit of a waiter against the city for damages. The plaintiff claimed that a fall on the sidewalk in front of his home incapacitated him from performing his duties as actively as formerly. The interesting part of the testimony was that relating to his financial condition and the amount of his earnings at the time of the accident. He said his earnings as a waiter was $6 a week, but it was brought out that he made $40 a week, the additional $34 being made in tips. He also made about $20 extra a week at night banquets.

I urge you to remember that luxury, idleness, vulgar misuse of wealth, frivolity, gambling, and cynical indifference are growing amongst the ignorant upper classes who presume to govern you. These tendencies, if developed, mean devolving upon the working classes greater power, efficiency, courage, and character. These governing virtues are incompatible with drink, drunkenness or the disorders and incapacity that spring from them. I appeal to you, the best, because you are the freest, and in many respects, the greatest, working class in the world, to renounce drink, because it prevents your walking quickly, boldly and firmly the straight but narrow path that individuals, classes, and nations must tread if they wish to reach the goal of personal health, social happiness, communal culture, and national greatness. My experience of the workshop, the street, the asylum, the jail, have given me exceptional opportunities of seeing the ravages of alcohol. My participation in many of the greatest labor movements of the present generation has enabled me to witness how drinking dissipates the social force, industrial energy, and political strength of the people. —John P. Burns, M. P., Appeal to Workingmen.

It is encouraging to note that the conviction is forcing itself upon the public mind that the remuneration of the teacher is shamefully low and that unless there is a radical change the profession will before long be drained of its strongest men and women. No one can hope in any purely intellectual pursuit to win the pecuniary prizes which may be gained in the commercial realm, and this is well, but every one who is rendering honest and useful service is entitled to "the living wage." The passing of the male public school teacher is something which cannot be viewed without alarm. It is no depreciation of the service rendered in education by the female teacher to say that we shall speedily have a less virile type of manhood in the country if the education of our public school boys is almost entirely in the hands of immature young girls. There is no ranker kind of folly than that which makes cheapness one of the primary considerations in the engagement of a teacher. There is no class that has a more direct and potent influence in moulding the ideals and character of our future citizens than our teachers and for our ministers of citizenship we must have men and women of the best brand. A broad-visioned and liberal policy which will put the teaching profession into something like the same position as the other "learned professions" will tell very directly on the future of our national character. The Presbyterian.

There has been issued in the form of a blue book the report of the royal commission on trade disputes and Trade combinations, England. After reviewing the history of past legislation and legal decisions upon the subject the commissioners summarize their recommendations as follows:

That an act should be passed for the following objects:

(1) To declare trades unions legal associations.

(2) To declare strikes, from whatever motive or for whatever purpose (including sympathetic or secondary strikes), apart from crime or breach of contract, legal, and to make the act of 1875 to extend to sympathetic or secondary strikes.

(3) To declare that to persuade to strike, i.e., to desist from working apart from procuring breach of contract, is not illegal.

(4) To declare that an individual shall not be liable for doing any act not in itself an actionable tort only on the ground that it is an interference with another person's trade, business, or employment.

(5) To provide for the facultative separation of the proper benefit funds of trade unions, such separation if effectual to carry immunity from these funds being taken in execution.

(6) To provide means whereby the central authorities of a union may protect themselves against unauthorised and immediately disavowed acts of branch agents.

(7) To provide that facultative powers be given to trade unions (a) either to become incorporated subject to proper conditions, or (b) to exclude the operation of section 4 of the Trade Union act, 1871, or of some one or more of its sub-sections, so as to allow trade unions to enter into enforceable agreements with other persons and with their own members.

(8) To alter the seventh section of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property act, 1875, by repealing sub-section 4 and the proviso, and in lieu therefor enacting as a new sub-section (which would also supersede sub-section 1) "acts in such a manner as to cause a reasonable apprehension in the mind of any person that violence will be used to him or his family, or damage done to his property."

(9) To enact to the effect that an agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or produce to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be the ground of a civil action unless the agreement or combination is indictable as a conspiracy, notwithstanding the terms of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property act, 1875, England.

Secretaries of labor unions will confer a favor upon the labor editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

NO DIFFERENCE

No distinction is made as to the kind of Piles that Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid cures.

Piles are caused by congestion or stagnation of blood in the lower bowel, and it takes an internal remedy to remove the cause

Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid is a tablet taken internally.

It is a permanent cure and no case of Piles has ever been found it failed to cure. Money back if it does.

A guarantee with every package. Price $1.00, at any druggist's, or the Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

April, 1906.

Date.	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	14 30	7.5			15 01	2.8		
2	1 00	7.4			15 52	2.7		
3	1 50	7.3			16 44	2.6		
4	12 24	7.3			17 31	2.6		
5	11 30	7.1	6 16	6.5	10 35	6.9	18 16	2.6
6	11 38	7.2	6 31	5.8	12 08	7.1	18 50	2.8
7	11 43	7.4	7 30	4.9	13 19	7.2	19 40	3.0
8	12 00	7.7	8 12	4.0	14 10	7.3	20 21	3.5
9	12 24	7.9	8 50	3.2	15 19	7.3	21 03	4.1
10	12 54	8.2	9 45	2.4	16 25	7.3	21 46	4.8
11	13 20	8.3	10 38	1.9	17 40	7.2	22 31	5.6
12	13 50	8.4	11 33	1.5	19 12	7.1	23 19	6.2
13	14 31	8.3	12 35	1.3	21 03	7.2		
14	0 15	6.9	4 57	8.1	13 33	1.3	22 46	7.4
15	1 40	7.1	5 20	7.7	14 32	1.5	23 46	7.7
16	3 10	7.2	3 38	7.3	15 27	1.8		
17	[illegible]	7.7					16 21	2.2
18	11 08	7.0	7 08	6.1	9 50	6.8	17 13	2.8
19	11 28	7.3	7 28	5.5	11 47	6.0	18 03	3.3
20	11 26	7.5	7 47	4.8	13 06	6.1	18 50	3.8
21	11 28	7.5	8 10	4.0	14 11	6.2	19 33	4.3
22	11 37	7.6	8 36	3.4	15 00	6.4	20 12	4.8
23	11 53	7.7	9 03	2.9	16 03	6.4	20 47	5.3
24	12 12	7.6	9 37	2.5	16 55	6.5	21 18	5.8
25	2 22	7.8	10 14	2.2	17 50	6.6	21 45	6.2
26	2 51	7.8	10 56	2.0	20 44	6.7	22 03	6.6
27	3 05	7.7	11 41	2.0				
28	3 14	7.6	12 28	2.0				
29	3 18	7.5	13 17	2.0				
30	0 43	7.4	14 08	2.2				

The time used is Pacific standard, for the 120 meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock.)—From observations during six months, in 1900, compared with simultaneous observations at Victoria. For time of high water add 14 minutes to high water at Victoria. For time of low water, add 17 minutes to low water at Victoria.

Suffered for Years With Kidney Trouble

CURED AT LAST BY GIN PILLS.

Whether you are just beginning to feel the first twinges of kidney pains—or whether you have tried for years to find relief—Gin Pills will cure you. Surely you can't doubt their virtues after such a letter as this:

Mr. H. A. Hoen, Winnipeg, writes:

"I suffered with rheumatism and backache last April, and was recommended to try Gin Pills for the kidneys. I am glad to say they proved to be all you claimed for them. They cured my rheumatism and the backache disappeared. I have much pleasure in recommending them."

Gin Pills hold out a guarantee of certain, quick relief. They will stop the pain—heal the sick kidneys—and build up the whole system—or your druggist will refund your money. That shows our confidence in Gin Pills. We will do more. We will send you a trial box of Gin Pills absolutely free if you will write asking for it and state the name of the paper in which you see this. You can thus test them at our expense and see for yourself whether or not Gin Pills are all that we claim them to be. Gin Pills are for sale at all druggists, 50c a box—6 boxes for $2.50.

The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man.

USED UP AND TIRED OUT

MEN AT THE OFFICE
WOMEN IN THE HOME
CHILDREN AT SCHOOL

Every day in the week and every week in the year men, women and children feel all used up and tired out.

The strain of business, the cares of home and social life and the task of study cause terrible suffering from heart and nerve troubles. The efforts put forth to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life in this age soon wears out the strongest system, shatters the nerves and weakens the heart.

Thousands find life a burden and others an early grave. The strain on the system causes nervousness, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faint and dizzy spells, skip beats, weak and irregular pulse, smothering and sinking spells, etc. The blood becomes weak and watery and eventually causes decline.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

are indicated for all diseases arising from a weak and debilitated condition of the heart or of the nerve centres. Mrs. Thos. Hall, Keldon, Ont., writes: "For the past two or three years I have been troubled with nervousness and heart failure, and the doctors failed to give me any relief. I decided at last to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and I would not now be without them if they cost twice as much. I have recommended them to my neighbors and friends.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50 cts. per box or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

LUMBER FOR SALE

We respectfully solicit a trial order for rough or dressed lumber, shingles or mouldings. Slab wood, stove lengths. Prompt delivery

The Moore-Whittington Lumber Co.
Pleasant Street. Phone B1108.
Agents.
MOORE & WHITTINGTON
Contractors
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WANTED TO LOAN
$15,000.00
on Business Property, also sums ranging from $500.00- and upwards

SWINERTON & ODDY
Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents
102 GOVERNMENT STREET

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

GET BEHIND A "TERMINUS" OR "MY CHOICE" CIGAR
AND GET CONTENTED
A. SCHNOTER & SONS.
146 Government St.

WHEN DRINKING "COFFEE" DRINK THE BEST

CROWN COFFEE
Is a pure blend of the finest Java and Mocha and is healthy and stimulating beverage.

Sold by all grocers
1 and 2 lb. tins

Show Cases
We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank, Store, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Desks, Art Grills and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty.
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PHOTOGRAPHERS and KODAK AGENTS
We make a specialty of enlarging photos of every description and finishing for amateurs. Blue prints and plans copied. Views and Photo Supplies at
50½ Gov't St. Over Sommers' Store

Elite Millinery Store
45 FORT STREET
Cushion Tops reduced from $1.50 and $1.25 to 50 cents.
Embroidery Silks, 35c. per dozen

Chew Yuen & Co.
26 STORE STREET.
All kinds of Hand Made and Water Proof Shoes Made to Order. Shoe Repairing Neatly Done. Prices Moderate.

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS WANTED
An experienced Fire Insurance man, wishing to locate on the Coast, desires to purchase a going business. Address INSURANCE, care of Drawer 870, Victoria

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigour—
VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic
THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,
THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
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Practical Aid & Pictorial Suggestion for Women

Easter Gifts

Almost Everything is Shadow Work

An Odd Cushion

For a Yellow Room

Shadow Work Done in Colors is New

Different from the Usual Baby Pillow

WHAT gift-makers we are all becoming! Every holiday is made an excuse to exchange trifles—some of them most costly trifles, be it said—with one's friends. Once we gave birthday and Christmas presents, now we feel aggrieved if Easter does not leave us the richer by at least a few appropriate tokens.

It's a pretty custom—if not carried to excess—this of Easter gifts, and prettier yet are this season's gifts themselves as they are to be seen in the stores, or may be made by clever needlewomen.

As yet Easter giving has not become perfunctory, as is too often the case, alas, at Christmas. When we send a remembrance of the day it is usually something more or less appropriate. Frequently it meets some personal need, as dainty lingerie, not forgetting the ever-popular neckwear. Also sweet-smelling sachets to give this lingerie that elusive, indescribable, never oppressive perfume so much to be desired. Or it may include an attractive addition to the toilet table, as an odd pincushion, a hatpin holder, a receiver for shedding locks, or a dainty jewel case.

Then again it may do away with the element of usefulness entirely and may be just one of the many odd or pretty knickknacks for which every woman—as yet men are donors and not receivers of the Easter gift—has a soft spot.

If you are one of the women who like not to sew, there are many novelties to be bought rather cheaply in the stores. The Easter emblems, spring flowers, and treatment in purples, yellows, or green and white, are generally employed in the decoration to make these gifts distinctive.

Gifts in Gay Spring Colors

An ordinary photograph or postal holder, an oblong wicker basket, with a handle and raised on four twisted legs, was turned into an Easter gift by weaving it with delicate-toned violet ribbon and fastening to one side a bunch of violets in the Rococo ribbon flower work that is again revived.

This same flower work is shown on a frame of white maize, done in purple heliotrope, the whole framed in a narrow binding of dull purple galloons, richly shot with gold; also an opera bag in the faintest tone of lavender satin, with a cluster of lilies-of-the-valley on one side.

Several attractive frames are of cream-colored cover board, hand painted, one with Bermuda lilies, the other with rich purple flags on a softly blended background. The flowers formed a border springing from the opening and the petals and leaves on the outer edge were cut to make a floral outline.

Candle shades also make a pleasing Easter gift. The yellow jonquils of tissue paper are pretty, and give a soft, becoming light. A set of these is sure to be appreciated. Another set worthy of notice was of porcelain, with the creamy-hued inverted cup of the lily conventionalized to spring from a green-leaved calyx.

If you wish to go into more elaborate giving, a dozen or half dozen egg cups of clear, transparent, delicately tinted French china, to represent the natural shell of the egg, are most effective.

Fascinating little pincushions are to be bought most reasonably. One particularly fetching was simply a piece of yellow straw, about four inches square, bound in pink satin ribbon, and tied up at the four corners with daisies and pink baby ribbon to form a basket. The handle was a double arch of wire wound in pink ribbon and caught together at the top with more daisies and a fluffy bow. In the centre of the basket was a pink velvet tomato pincushion, veined in gold wire.

Cushions With Medallion Decorations

Another cushion was made of wide, soft ribbon, shirred and shirred into a centre, the outer edges forming a wide frill, and still another was satchel-shaped, made of two pieces of [illegible] canvas, bound together with [illegible] satin. The sides were held out by soft wool stuffing shaped into a rather full, bulging top, and covered with light blue velvet. A ribbon fastened to each corner served as a handle from which the cushion might be suspended from the side of a dressing-glass. This same shape was treated in white satin-covered pasteboard sides, embroidered in French ribbon work, in lavender, which was used in a slightly deeper tone in the bindings and cushion top.

A medallion of two pieces of pasteboard is covered with white satin bound together with white, and with white ribbon hangers. The only touch of color is an exquisite painted miniature of a fresh-faced girl crowned with a wreath of violets to represent Spring.

Other medallion cushions, which are intended to hold large white-headed pins, are decorated in bunches of jonquils, pansies and sweet peas and bound in corresponding colors.

Again there are velvet pincushions peeping out from a border of artificial flowers.

Corset sachets abound this season. For the slender girl are rather large, heart-shaped bags of white linen embroidered in dainty colored designs to represent the perfume—as heliotrope, violets or roses.

Her more corpulent sister will prefer the long, narrow shape made of two-inch satin ribbon with a flower and dangler at the one end which is slipped outside the top of the corset to hold the sachet in place.

A traveling jewel pocket may also be pinned inside the corset or worn round the neck on a ribbon under the blouse. It is a chamois case just the size and shape of a card envelope. A cover of white linen embroidered on wash silk buttons around this case.

As to embroidered things, there are all sorts of interesting ideas about for making sofa pillows and centre pieces, pincushion tops and covers for baby pillows, and plenty of other things, with shadow work still holding first place in popularity, largely because it is so easily and quickly done.

A veil case for traveling may be made of a piece of colored silk chambray or linen, about twelve inches by twenty-four. This is bound with white silk braid, with strings attached to one end to tie around the roll. At the other end is a small hollow tube of pasteboard about ten inches across, which is filled with sachet and the whole covered with white silk. This tube is only attached to the case at the ends, being left loose that the veils may be slipped under and revolved on it as they would be around a pencil. The covering is then wound close and tied.

The difficulty of carrying unsheathed scissors is overcome by a very cheap and pretty little scissors case of chamois or colored felts. This is made with a flap that buttons over, is pinked on the edges and has for its sole decoration the initials of the owner, either painted or embroidered across the face.

Strictly Easter presents are the flexible leather covers for prayer books, burnt in ecclesiastical emblems.

A gift that shows real thought of a music-loving friend is a collection of the best Easter carols of the ages. This can readily be prepared by getting a number of sheets of fine linen paper of the desired size and shape, inscribing on each some favorite carol, beginning with that earliest known Easter hymn of St. Ambrose:

"This is the very day of God,
Serene with holy light it came"

The carols may be written, typewritten, or, if you are artistically inclined, illuminated.

The covering is more or less a matter of fancy. It may be simple backs of pasteboard covered with linen, with "Easter Carols" and the owner's initials embroidered on the face, or it may be a [illegible] exquisite piece of art workmanship of white leather painted in tall slender lilies in the natural tones, with "Easter Carols of the Ages" illuminated in gold as a part of the design.

With a very few exceptions, it is perfectly possible for these Easter gifts to be duplicated by any woman or girl who has artistic sense and a skilled needle, pen or brush.

Tailored Lingerie

A Clever Arrangement under the Slip

Corset Cover and Petticoat in One

A Pretty Style for Embroidering

MANY a woman, especially she whose type of figure verges upon stoutness, has found to her cost that the exquisite hand-made bits of "beauty" which are lingerie, in its accepted sense, are too perishable for her to wear, the hand-sewed seams straining apart in a short while.

One woman solved this problem in a radical way by substituting machine work for hand work wherever it was possible, doing the embroidering and fine finishings by hand, and using the same sheer stuffs—only those that were strong in their sheer beauty, however—to make them of.

Of course, there were—are still, for that matter—women who resented the use of machine work even in the slightest degree upon lingerie, some of them declaring that "lingerie made that way wasn't lingerie, after all."

But those women who had had trouble with the other kind persisted, until today lingerie made on those lines is almost as well established as the other kind.

Then another radical change was introduced, made possible by the stronger "set" of the lines which machine stitching gave. Each piece was fitted carefully—almost as carefully as the old gored kinds which went out for every type of figure when Paris sent the first exquisite pieces of lingerie over.

Today a large woman may have underclothes as dainty and delicately feminine as the fluffiest bit that a slim girl may choose, yet made to fit her almost like a glove.

It is more trouble to make—a great deal more—for it isn't every woman who is successful in fitting herself well, and each piece must be just so. But it pays wonderfully in the long run.

Combination Covers

Combination corset covers and petticoats are an outcome of chemise ideas reduced to tailored lines, combinations which fit like a charm, with never a bit of unnecessary fulness about them.

Not only women who are, or are inclined to be, stout, but the slender women as well, are taking the idea up, the tight-fitting styles in lingerie given an impetus by the revival of tight-fitting styles in dress and by the radically new corsets.

The best way to do is to experiment until you have got the lines you want—using the smallest piece, a corset cover, to make your experiment upon—and then, when you are sure it is just right, to rip it up and build the other patterns about it. Of course, for this purpose you must fit the corset cover as carefully below the waist as above it.

By combining an ordinary petticoat pattern with this corset cover, shaping the top of the petticoat carefully so that it follows the lines of the fitted cover and joining them at the waist line with a narrow beading, also seamed on by machine, a perfectly fitting combination garment should be the result.

An odd little device, originally invented for a large woman, has proved itself adaptable for the over-slim figure as well. It is a sort of little jacket, which is worn under the corset cover or chemise and directly over the corset, and which ties firmly directly in front.

For a stout woman this is made very tight, the ends which tie brought into the most compact sort of a knot, while for a slim figure the ends are made wide, and are knotted loosely to make fulness.

The same styles of trimming govern the closely fitted lingerie as the other kind. The skirt of a chemise is just as apt to end in narrow, lace-trimmed ruffles, and upon the corset covers and chemises are lavished every one of the embroidery stitches which make French underclothes so fascinating.

The embroidery pattern shown was designed for a corset cover, and is just the right size for applying. It must be reversed before the other side is stamped.

Apply the design by means of impression paper, or, by simply tracing it off directly upon the sheer linen with a soft pencil. It may be done in the popular shadow-stitch, as eyelet work, or in any of the many forms of blind work, and should be worked with soft-finish embroidery cotton.

The same design may be used for a chemise, with the initials, perhaps, set down the centre between the two motifs of embroidery. Or the two parts may be brought quite close together.

Design for Corset Cover

Cotton Wedding Anniversary

By Eleanor B. Clapp

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THE very first anniversary of the wedding day should, whenever possible, be a season of mirth and jollity. The celebration of the "cotton wedding" can be as large or as small as desired, but in either case its character should be strictly informal.

The host and hostess usually being young people, and their friends naturally of about the same age, an old-fashioned sheet and pillow case party is the greatest possible fun. Send your invitations out two weeks in advance and write them in black ink on stiffly starched cotton cloth.

On the eventful day the rooms can be artistically decorated with cheesecloth, gracefully festooned about the walls. Do not choose too many colors, but confine yourself to two, or at most three, harmonious shades of the inexpensive fabric. Pink and white make a fascinating and gay combination, and if it is looped up every now and then with fluffy balls of picked-out cotton batting the effect is really charming.

Or, if one lives in the South, and can get instead of this the real bolls of cotton just as they grow, the decoration will be naturally twice as effective.

The dining table can be covered with pink cheesecloth, and over this a rather deep centrepiece of white cheesecloth, edged by a coarse but most effective design in drawnwork. The floral decoration can be either of pink artificial roses (these are usually made of muslin, which is only the polite name for cotton cloth, and so are appropriate) mixed with cotton bolls or real pink roses, and their foliage can be used, put in a deep bowl or wide, low vase covered with cotton batting. This gives them the effect of coming out of a bank of snow. The name card at the different places should be of stiffly starched muslin, alternately pink and white.

The host and hostess can be dressed in costumes made of sheets, and draped a la Roman toga or Greek chiton. They are not masked as they have to receive their guests, who come in dominoes made out of sheets and masks contrived by putting old pillow-cases over their heads and cutting two holes for the eyes and one for the mouth, a most baffling disguise for man or woman.

Dancing can be the amusement of the evening, or all sorts of progressive games can be played, and, at a given signal, just before going out to supper, the company can unmask.

Where a young married couple do not care for anything quite so unconventional as a sheet and pillow case party, they can request the women to come in pretty summer gowns of cotton, while the men wear white duck trousers.

All sorts of dainty little inexpensive gifts can be presented to the "bride." Spools of cotton, done up in a great many wrappings so as to make a large-sized bundle, work-bags of dainty cretonne, cretonne-covered frames, dusters of cheesecloth, feather-stitched in colored silks, or anything that can be made of cotton that is either pretty or useful, or both.

Decorating Homely Things

THE pyrography needle has been used to some purpose in the tiny kitchen of which a certain little bride is very proud.

Bread boards and tables are left severely alone, but the smaller wooden things, the [illegible] of boxes [illegible] spices and tea and coffee and sugar, etc., each and all of them, treated to simple designs and stained with the [illegible], until they are really things of beauty. Even the paddles with which she makes her butter balls are decorated, though even more simply than the rest.

To many an old housekeeper the idea seems foolish—a waste of time upon something of too practical a nature to be benefited by decoration.

But she was an artist before that little boy god interfered with canvas and brush, and she's doing her own housework. "So, why shouldn't I take my art into everyday life?" she says.

Veils That Can Be Washed

CHIFFON veils, even the long floating kinds, are a long way from the extravagant things they seem to be.

For so sheer a stuff, it has curiously durable qualities, and when soiled it can be washed and made almost like new again.

Don't use hot water, of course. Use tepid water in which soap jelly has been dissolved. The best way to do this is to put the jelly into very hot water, and then let it cool to the right temperature. A little borax helps along with the work.

Wash the chiffon carefully, patting it between your hands instead of attempting to rub it even lightly. Rinse as carefully and then roll loosely around a bottle to dry, or lay it on a clean towel and when it is almost dry press it through a bit of muslin.

Ironing gives it a curious flat, shiny surface; the other way leaves it with just a little crinkly surface.

Women as Wage-Earners

By Cynthia Westover Alden

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I HAVE often noticed that when a woman finds herself thrown upon her resources her first impulse is to apply for a position as secretary to some one. This, too, when she has not the first qualification for filling such an office. She thinks, however, that it will not hurt her socially to take such a position. She never stops to think whether she is capable of doing the work.

To be a success it is absolutely necessary to be a stenographer and typewriter; also to write a good longhand. Naturally, one cannot take care of a large correspondence without having a good general education, and it is not bad to be able to speak two or three foreign languages and to have seen something of the world.

Women secretaries are often preferred even by men, because they throw themselves with greater enthusiasm into the work than the average man; they can be depended upon and are not open to the temptations that beset young men, they are usually on time and are more conscientious in their work.

Men in political positions employ secretaries. So do heads of large corporations; clergymen often have this luxury, as do also women of wealth.

Positions of this kind are usually secured through personal friends, and when such work is obtained by a woman she should add continually to her store of knowledge and thus make her services more valuable.

Clerical positions of this kind seldom carry large salaries, but they often offer openings for other work. The salary of a first-class secretary is from $[illegible] to $[illegible] a week.

The Care of the Baby

By Dr. Emelyn L. Coolidge

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A THING that should be early taught a baby is willingness to go to bed at the proper time and without any fuss or unnecessary delay.

I am acquainted with a family of four little children, all under 7 years of age, who have been taught from the time they could first toddle to instantly say good-night the moment the nurse put in an appearance at bedtime.

Guests always remark on this good behavior, but the children themselves think nothing of it, for they have never known anything different. Indeed, one of the little girls, aged 4 years, when making a visit at the house of her little cousin who had not been so trained, looked at him in perfect amazement when he cried on the appearance of his nurse at bedtime, and privately told me afterward that she thought it was "terrible for little P. to act so, but," she added, "I suppose it is because his mamma has not brought him up right."

The average 2-year-old child weighs 26½ pounds, his head measures 19 inches in circumference and his chest the same, his length is 32½ inches. He has now sixteen teeth, having cut his four canine or "eye and stomach" teeth between the eighteenth and twenty-fourth month. At the age of 2 the baby should give up his 10 P. M. meal unless he has already done so of his own accord. The following is a sample diet for a child of 2 years:

7 A. M.—A saucer of a well-cooked cereal (do not give cereals which require no cooking), a cup of milk to drink, a piece of stale bread on which is spread a little butter, or else thin dry toast and butter.

10 A. M.—A cup of milk.

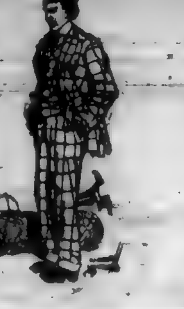
12 M.—Saucer of chicken or mutton broth, tablespoonful of rare scraped beef or roast beef very finely cut up, or rare, shredded lamb chop; a little macaroni, stewed celery or spinach or rice jelly, zwieback with prune jelly, baked apple, apple sauce, junket or soft-boiled custard or occasionally a little vanilla ice cream for dessert. No milk is needed with this meal, but water may be given if wanted.

2 or 3 P. M.—The juice of an orange.

4 P. M.—Farina, oat or barley jelly and a cup of milk, a small piece of stale bread and butter.

7 P. M.—Cup of milk after the child is in his crib. Twice a week a soft-boiled egg may be given in place of the meat. Then it is a good plan to give beef juice instead of the broth.

George Ade IN... PASTURES NEW



NAPLES—and Mr. Peasley is still with us.

We waited for him in London until he recovered his lost trunk, and he was so grateful that he decided to go along with us.

He said that he was foot-loose and without any definite plans and it always made him feel more at home to travel with people who were just as green and as much scared as he was.

A week ago we were in London—sloshing about in the damp and dismal mixture of mud and snow which lined the dark thoroughfares.

This morning we are basking in the crystal sunlight of Naples—the blue bay with the crescent outline on one side, the white walls of the mounting city on the other, Vesuvius looming in the distance behind a hazy curtain and tourists crowding the landscape in the immediate foreground.

Three big steamers are lying at anchor within the breakwater—one from Genoa, one from Marseilles and one from New York—and all heavily laden with Americans, some sixty of whom will be our fellow passengers to Alexandria. The hotels are over-flowing with Yankee pilgrims, and every Neapolitan who has imitation coral and celluloid tortoise shell for sale is wearing an expectant smile.

The jack rabbit horses attached to the ramshackle little victorias lean wearily in their shafts, for these are busy days. The harvest days are at hand. The Americans have come. An English woman who had seen the horde on the streets here remarked to a friend this morning: "It must be awfully lonesome in America just at present."

And she meant it, too.

It has been a fairly busy week for Mr. Peasley. Mr. Peasley is addicted to the habit of taking notes. Every night at the hotel he takes out a small leather bound book, presented to him by an insurance company in America in appreciation of the fact that he has paid the company all his ready money for the last fifteen years, and in this small volume he jots down brief memoranda of anything thrilling that has happened to him during the day or some detailed information regarding the sights that strike him as being truly wondrous.

Mr. Peasley has a terse style. Sometimes he uses abbreviations. His English is not of the most scholarly brand. As he is merely writing for himself it makes no difference.

The Peasley notebook, after twenty days in Europe, is full of meaty information and contains many a flashlight on life in the Old World. By permission we are reproducing it herewith. The author admits that his composition is jerky in spots, but he believes in the tabloid method of administering useful knowledge.

NAPLES—AND MR PEASLEY IS STILL WITH US

London.

"By Warrant.—Every man in London who sells anything, from a collar button to a chariot and four, does so 'by appointment' or 'by warrant.' Poor man opens shop, business bad. He is trying to sell shaving soap. One day royal personage floats in and buys a cake for 6d., whatever that means. Dealer puts out gold sign to effect that he is supplying royalty with lather. Public breaks down showcases getting at his merchandise. All true democrats theoretically ignore this second hand worship of royalty, but, just the same, take notice that the shops with the reared-up unicorns in front and the testimonials from their Royal Majesties are the ones that catch the humble American tourist.

"Opera Hats.—Wandered into a hat store and discovered, to my amazement, that the proprietor was the inventor of the opera, or concertina, hat. Surprised; always supposed that at least a dozen men had worked on it. Establishment had documents to prove that the first folding hat had been manufactured on the very spot where I stood. Proprietor has not yet been knighted—probably an oversight.

"Rubber Pavement.—The large covered court of the Savoy Hotel is paved with blocks of soft rubber three feet square. Constant procession of cabs in and out of court and rubber deadens sound. Good idea—should be used in all streets of New York. New cab horse comes along—never has tackled rubber pavement, is clattering along noisily over the asphalt, suddenly hits the soft rubber and begins to bounce up and down like a tennis ball. Strange look comes into horse's eye and he crouches like a rabbit, looks over his shoulder at the driver and seems to be asking, 'What am I up against?' Mean trick to play on a green horse. Should be a warning sign displayed.

"Famine in Trousers.—One type of English chappy, too old for bread and jam and not quite old enough for music halls, wears extraordinary trousers—legs very narrow and reefed above tops of shoes (I mean boots), causes them to look thin and birdlike.

"English Drama.—Saw new problem play last evening: new play, but the same old bunch of trouble. Each principal character failed to marry the person of the opposite sex with whom he or she was really in love. Marriages did not interfere with love affairs, but helped to complicate the plot. Discovered why we never can have a great native drama in the States—we have no open fireplaces in which to destroy the incriminating papers. Impossible to destroy papers at a steam radiator.

"L. C. C.—In musical comedies, pantomimes and at music halls many sarcastic references to L. C. C., meaning London County Council. Council is ploughing open new streets, tearing down old buildings, putting up new buildings and spending money like a sailor on a holiday. Their extravaganza has given great offence to the low comedians and other heavy ratepayers, while the very poor people, who are getting parks, sunshine and shower baths free of charge, bless the L. C. C. The dress coat crowd in the theatres seem to have it in for the L. C. C., but they are very strong for Mr. Chamberlain, notwithstanding defeat. Mr. Chamberlain seems to be a great deal like Mr. Bryan; that is, nearly every one admires him, but not enough people vote for him. In spite of protests from property holders, L. C. C. is going bravely ahead with gigantic task of modernizing and beautifying London. Asked an Englishman why there was so much criticism of L. C. C. He said if you touch a Britisher in the region of his pocketbook he lets out a holler that can be heard in Labrador. Didn't use those words, but that's what he meant.

"Snowstorm.—Last night a few snowflakes drifted into Piccadilly Circus; hardly enough to cover the ground this morning, but every one is talking about the 'snowstorm.' London is away ahead of us on fogs, but their snowstorms are very amateurish.

"Coals.—Buying my coal by the quart—forty cents a quart. If I fed the fire the way I do at home would spend $100 a day. The official who brings fuel to my room in a small tin measure insists upon calling it 'coals,' but I didn't think there was enough of it to justify use of plural.

"Coming Across.—The turbine boat from Dover to Calais can lope like a scared deer and roll like an intoxicated duck. Had to rail all the way across, looking fixedly at oscillating horizon and wondering why I had left home—bleak, snowy landscape all the way from Calais to Paris. After dinner went to music hall and learned that Paris could be fairly warm, even in the dead of winter.

"Keeping Tab on the Cab.—The 'taximetre' cab is a great institution—small clockwork arrangement alongside of seat, so that passengers may sit and watch the indicator and know how his bill is running up. The indicator is set at seventy-five centimes at the start. In other words, you owe fifteen cents before you get away. Then it clicks up ten centimes at a time, and when you reach your destination there is no chance for an argument regarding the total. What they need now in Paris is a mechanism to prevent the driver from taking you by the roundabout way.

"Just for Fun.—Strange epidemic of killing in Paris. Two or three murders every night, not for revenge or in furtherance of robbery, but merely to gratify a morbid desire to take life. Among certain reckless classes toughs, or 'Hooligans,' it is said to be quite the fashion for ambitious characters to go out at night and kill a few belated pedestrians merely in a spirit of bravado and to build up a reputation among their associates. Seems unfair to the pedestrians. At one of the theatres where a 'revues,' a hodge-podge 'take-off' of many topics of current interest, was being represented the new type of playful murderer was represented as waiting at a corner and shooting up, one after another, some twenty-five citizens who chanced to stray along. The performance was almost as good as the Buffalo Bill show and gave much delight to the audience.

"Costly Slumber.—From Paris to Marseilles is about as far as from Chicago to Pittsburg. Sleeping car fare is about $10; total fare by night train, about $30. Two cents a pound for all baggage in excess of a measly fifty-six pounds. No wonder people travel by day in the refrigerator cars and try to keep warm by crawling under hundreds of pounds of 'hand luggage.' Anything with a handle to it is 'hand luggage.' Some of the cowhide bags must have used up two or three cows.

"Tea Habit.—The tea habit has struck Paris. At Grand hotel and many cafes general round-up about five in the afternoon, every one gulping tea and eating cakes. Not as demoralizing as the absinthe habit, but more insidious.

"American Music.—After a 'coon' song has earned a pension in the United States it comes over to Paris and is grabbed up as a startling novelty. All the 'revues' studded with songs popular at home about two years ago. Frenchmen believe that all Americans devote themselves, day in and day out, to accumulating vast wealth and singing coon songs.

"Oysters.—Went to famous fish and oyster restaurant for dinner. The Gallic oyster wears a deep blush of shame and tastes like the day after taking calomel. Thought that horseradish might improve, modify or altogether kill the taste, so I tried to order some. Knew that 'horse' was 'cheveau' and 'red' was 'rouge,' but could not think of the French for 'ish,' so I had to do without. Somewhat discouraged about my French. Almost as bad as former American consul, who, after eight years in Paris, had to send for an interpreter to find out what 'oui' meant. Have got 'merci' down pat, but still pronounce it 'mercy.'

Marseilles.

"More Snow.—The farther south we go the colder the weather and the deeper the snow. Getting my furs ready for Cairo. Ten hours on the train from Paris to Marseilles, wrapped in a blanket and counting the pimples on a foreign commercial traveler who sat opposite. No two counts agreed. Had looked forward during a long month to this ride through France. Had dreamed of green landscapes that lay smiling in the genial warmth, the stately poplars leading away to purple hills, and the happy laborers looking up from their toil in the fields to smile at us and bid us welcome as we flashed by. Not a bit like it. More on the order of North Dakota. Reminds me of song heard in London. Lady whose husband has a misguided ambition to be a painter and induces her to pose every day in the back yard scantily attired (she, not the back yard). This painting to be his masterpiece, and he labors on it for many months. His wife, in recounting her experiences as a model, remarks:

It's all right in the summer time!
But, oh, oh, in the winter-time!

Everybody says it is the coldest snap that Southern France has known in many years. They saved up all their cold weather so as to hand it to me when I came along.

"Bouillabaisse (spelling not guaranteed).—There is only one thing to do in Marseilles, and that is to drive out to an excellent restaurant built on a rock overlooking the bay and partake of bouillabaisse. Dish famed in song and story. Mentioned often in 'Trilby.' Possibly that is what ailed Svengali. The bouillabaisse and the 'Marseillaise' were both invented in Marseilles. The mayonnaise comes from elsewhere. The bouillabaisse is a combination of soup, ragout, chowder and New England boiled dinner. There are many ingredients. It is said they put in whatever they have the most of—sea bass, lobsters, crayfish, vegetables, sauces—everything except the license. Liked the taste very much—first when I ate it, and then all during the afternoon and evening.

"Chateau D'If.—Coming out of the harbor we ran very close to the Chateau d'If, a stern fortress prison topping a huge rock rising sharply from the bay. Count of Monte Cristo was imprisoned here. Man on board said that the character of Edmund Dantes was wholly fictitious, manufactured by Dumas. Must be a mistake, as I saw the small rock on which James O'Neil used to stand at the end of the first act and exclaim, "The world is mine!" It is exactly as represented on the stage, except for the calcium light.

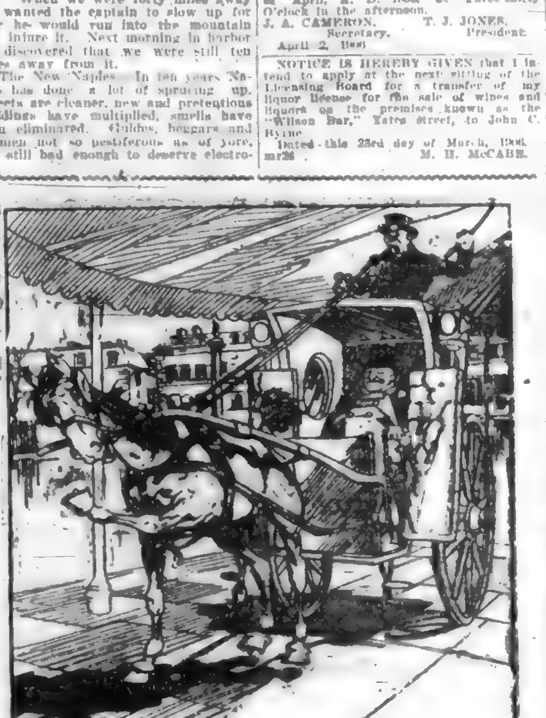
Naples.

"The Ship's Barber.—Coming across from Marseilles in the dampfer (German for boat) the weather moderated so that I needed only one overcoat. Got acquainted with Barber. Often have some trouble in making up with a captain, but can usually hit it off with the barberhood. Barber is a bureau of information, headquarters for scandal and knows what the run is going to be. The barber on our dampfer no good. Shy on conversation, but great on arithmetic. Charged me two francs for a shave and when I suggested that he was rather high he said he was compelled to ask one franc and thirty centimes for the extract of vanilla he had put on my hair. Told him I did not want any extract of vanilla, but he said there was no way of getting it back into the bottle. Besides, he had the money, so we compromised by permitting him to keep it. Said he longed to go to America. I told him there would probably be an opening in America for any one so energetic and muscular, and I promised to give him a letter to Armour & Co., of Chicago.

PROMISED HIM A LETTER TO ARMOUR & CO. CHICAGO

"Free Fireworks.—A full hundred miles out at sea we could make out an irregular oval of fire suspended in the sky—the two streams of lava now trickling down Vesuvius. Finest landmark and sailing target a sailor could ask for. When we were forty miles away we wanted the captain to slow up for fear he would run into the mountain and injure it. Next morning in harbor we discovered that we were still ten miles away from it.

"The New Naples.—In ten years Naples has done a lot of sprucing up. Streets are cleaner, new and pretentious buildings have multiplied, smells have been eliminated. Guides, beggars and cabmen not so pestiferous as of yore, but still bad enough to deserve electrocution, provided some more lingering form of death could not be substituted. Cabmen seemed downcast. Municipality recently forbade any extra charge for cab service on a 'fiesta' or holiday. In Italy 300 days out of every 365 can be rung in under the head of 'fiestas.' Every American who landed in Naples found himself right in the midst of a 'fiesta' and had to pay two fares, or as much as thirty cents in gold, to ride around in one of the open hacks. Thirty cents would seem a reasonable charge, but not after you have seen the hack. The smaller the horse in Naples the heavier the harness. Evidently a desire to have about the same total weight in each case.



"WHAT AM I UP AGAINST?"

"Emigrants.—Alongside of our ship lay a German steamer about to sail for America. The tender made trips to and from the dock, and every time she came out she was filled to the last inch with Italian emigrants. We saw hundreds of them disappear into the ship, so many it seemed they must have been packed in below by hydraulic pressure, otherwise there wouldn't have been room for them. All headed for the land of the free to build railroads. Englishman wanted to know why there was such heavy emigrant traffic at this particular season. Told him they were hurrying over to vote at the April election in Chicago. He believed it. Come to think of it, I believe it myself."

This is Mr. Peasley's note book up to the present moment, just as we are departing for Alexandria. He admits that he may have overlooked a few minor points of interest, but he more than made up by neglecting to mention Napoleon's tomb or the Moulin Rouge.

Since arriving in Naples this morning Mr. Peasley has arranged with the tourist agency to change his ticket, and he will accompany us to Egypt.

GOLDSTREAM

A FINE drive from the city; 20 minutes by E. & N. Ry. High-Class Hotel. Every Comfort. Lunches and Dinners a Specialty. Wines, Liquors, Etc., of the best. Good Stabling.

GOLDSTREAM HOTEL,
Under new management
A. SLATER, Proprietor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for a transfer of my liquor license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail on the premises known as the Fountain Saloon, corner Government and John street, to Job Foster.
Dated this 19th day of March, 1906.
mr20 GEORGE EDWARD SMITH.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of The Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited, will be held in the Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad Street, in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, on Wednesday, the Eleventh day of April, A. D. 1906, at Three-thirty O'clock in the afternoon.
J. A. CAMERON, Secretary. T. J. JONES, President.
April 2, 1906.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for a transfer of my liquor license for the sale of wines and liquors on the premises known as the "Wilson Bar," Yates street, to John C. Byrne.
Dated this 23rd day of March, 1906.
mr24 M. H. McCABE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at its next sittings, for a transfer from myself to John Claus Voss of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on lot 185, Victoria City, on the premises known as the Oriental Hotel, situate on the corner of Yates Street and Oriental Alley, Victoria, B. C.
Dated this 24th day of March, 1906.
mr24 MARGARET M. McKEON.

TAKE NOTICE that we, the undersigned, intend to apply at the next regular sitting of the Licensing Court at the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the retail Liquor License to sell spirituous or fermented liquors at the Hotel Victoria held by us to Walter A. Millington.
Dated March 20, 1906.
F. L. WOLFENDEN,
W. A. MILLINGTON.
Witness: W. C. Moresby. mr22

NOTICE.

In the Estate of Goodwin Purcell (deceased):

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act," that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Goodwin Purcell, who died on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1906, are required to send in their claims duly verified, on or before the 5th day of May, A. D. 1906, to Messrs. McBride & Kennedy, of New Westminster, Solicitors for Augustin Dontenwill, Roman Catholic Bishop of New Westminster, executor and Trustee of the estate of the said Goodwin Purcell, deceased.

AND NOTICE is hereby further given, that immediately after said date, the said Executor will proceed to distribute the estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that he, the said executor, will not be held liable for the assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons whose claims shall not have been received by him at the time of distribution.
Dated this 27th day of March, A. D. 1906.
McBRIDE & KENNEDY,
New Westminster,
mr31 Solicitors for the Executor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for a transfer of my liquor license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail on the premises known as the Bodega Saloon to Stephen H. Bebbin.
Dated this 2nd day of April, 1906.
a5 M. J. G. WHITE.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING

The adjourned Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of The Mounts Sicker and Brenton Mines, Limited, will be held in the Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad Street, Victoria, British Columbia, on Wednesday, April Eleventh, 1906, at Three O'clock in the afternoon.
J. A. CAMERON, Secretary. T. J. JONES, President.
April 2, 1906. a3

Roslyn Coal

R. DAVERNE, Sole Agent.
Dealer in Wood and Bark. Office, 22 Trounce. Phone 97. Yard Phone, 366.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
JAY & CO.
13 BROAD STREET

A SNAP

TO LET—Restaurant; first class, central location; fully equipped with new furniture, which can be purchased at a bargain. Apply
A. W. BRIDGMAN,
41 Government St.

HOTEL ST. FRANCIS

Newly renovated throughout and reconstructed, is now open for business. The hotel is modern in every respect. Fireproof and is located in heart of Victoria. Free bus will meet all trains and steamers.

RATES—American plan, $1 to $1.50 per day; European plan, rooms, 50, 75 and $1, single meals, 25c and up.

J. C. VOSS, PROPRIETOR

Tenders for Police Clothing & Helmets

Up to 3 p.m. Monday, April 9

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for Police Clothing and Helmets, in accordance with specifications and samples to be seen in office of the undersigned, to whom tenders must be addressed, properly signed, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Police Clothing and Helmets."

The Corporation reserves its right not to accept any tender.
WM. W. NORTHCOTT.
Purchasing Agent for the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C.
City Hall, Victoria, B. C., April 4, 1906. a6

Municipal Notice

Sewer Rental and Sewer Construction Tax

Public notice is hereby given that under the provisions of "The Sewers By-Law, 1902," the roll for the year 1906 has been prepared and filed in my office, showing the owner of lands and real property fronting upon each branch, main, or common sewer or drain laid in the city of Victoria, and showing the number of feet frontage of the land of each owner so fronting, and giving the name and address of each owner, and also giving the amounts each one is assessed in respect to sewer rental and sewer connection tax, which are to be paid according to the said By-Law. Any person whose name appears therein may petition the Council in manner hereinafter mentioned, viz. "Any person dissatisfied with the number of feet frontage with which he is assessed upon such roll, whether upon the ground that the measurement is incorrect, or that the land and real property are not liable to taxation or are inequitably assessed under the provisions of this By-Law, may, not later than the 1st day of April in each year petition the Council for an alteration in such roll, and shall state his grounds for requiring an alteration."

CHAS. KENT.
Treasurer and Collector.
City Treasurer and Collector's Office, City Hall, Victoria, B. C. mr13

MALTHOID ROOFING
Manufactured By
The Paraffine Paint Co.
MAKERS OF SATISFACTORY ROOFING
For sheds, barns, factories, flat or pitch roofs.
Send for sample and price lists.

R. ANGUS
51 Wharf Street, Victoria

RAGS WANTED
AT THE
COLONIST OFFICE

100,000 CLUB

THE WEEKLY COLONIST

OR

THE SUNDAY COLONIST

ONE YEAR **55c.** ONE YEAR

POSTAGE PAID TO ALL PARTS OF THE DOMINION, U. S. AND GREAT BRITAIN

Tourist Associations are commendable and have a field of their own, but

100,000 CLUBS

Do the great work of publicity and population getting:

Seattle has its 150,000 Club. Spokane, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver have their 100,000 Clubs, "AND WATCH THESE CITIES GROW."

There can be no surer method of interesting outsiders in your own city than having them read your own local papers. "Constant dropping wears the stone," and the connected story of your city's growth as told every week in the local press must from the very nature of things give a much more faithful picture of Victoria and Vancouver Island than the spasmodic circulation of other literature no matter how attractively prepared

NEWSPAPERS HIT THE STEAM HAMMER BLOWS OF PUBLICITY

Following out this idea and to aid in the work of a "100,000 Club," The Colonist during April and May will mail for one year to any address in the Dominion, the United States, or Great Britain, the Semi-Weekly or the Sunday edition at the nominal price of 55c.

In order to accomplish the object of this campaign of civic publicity, subscriptions at this special price will only be accepted for addresses outside the Province of B. C.

If you have faith in your city's future and have friends at a distance, do a little advertising and send them a year's supply of Victoria news at the nominal cost of 55c.

GUESS THE NAMES OF THE PUZZLING BIRDS

The bird that sings sweetly while other birds sleep,
The bird that's the cry of the cock,
The bird that repeats words and phrases by rote,
The bird that can lift a large rock,
The bird of low spirits that lives out of town,
The bird that is easy to cheat,
The bird that was baked in a pie for a king,
The bird that sells goods in the street.

Here are more puzzling birds for you to guess. Each line describes the name of a well known bird. The first bird described, "the bird that sings sweetly while other birds sleep," is the nightingale. The rest of the birds are equally well known.

EVERY BOY AND GIRL SHOULD HAVE A GARDEN.

EVERY boy and girl who reads the children's page should have a garden this spring. If you live in the country you can probably have quite a large garden. If you live in a town or middle sized city you will perhaps be able to have one corner of the small plot of ground attached to your home to raise flowers in. If you live in a very large city perhaps you will only be able to have a window box or a hanging basket. But you must be quite sure to have some plants of your very own. Learning to raise flowers, to make them grow and bloom, is one of the most interesting occupations in the world.

Now, to make a garden you require in the beginning two things—good soil and good seed. First, you must ask to be permitted to have one part of the garden for your own, to cultivate yourself. It is very nice to have a tucked away corner or a bed that is all by itself in a rather lonely spot, because then you will feel that it is all yours far more than if your part of the garden is not separated from the other part.

The soil of your garden may be very good or it may not be worth very much. If it is already good, rich soil you will not need to trouble about that. If it is not good soil you must improve it. Any of the older persons who are interested in the garden can tell you whether or not you can expect things to grow easily. If you are told that it has always been hard to make things grow in your part of the garden try to find out what the matter is. A great many different things affect the soil, making it difficult to cultivate things. It may need enriching with fertilizer. Perhaps you will have this given to you, or if you have pocket money or have any way of earning money you can save up to buy it. Perhaps you will find that the soil is exhausted. If this is so, it may be necessary to sow clover or some other grass to restore it. This crop you dig under when it comes to perfection and this makes the soil richer. It is also pretty when it is growing. So that if you find that your garden needs enriching and that nothing has grown well there for some time you cannot do better at first than to sow a crop of clover.

There are other reasons why things will not grow well besides a poor soil. There may be a tree near your garden plot and the roots of the tree may take all the food from the soil and its branches may keep off the helpful rays of the sun. This, of course, you cannot help, for trees are quite as beautiful as flowers and it takes many years for them to grow, so that the tree must be considered first when you are thinking about your garden. But you can do a good deal by enriching the soil so that there is plenty of nourishment for the tree and the flowers, and you can also find out what flowers will require least help from the ground.

Then, of course, the garden must be thoroughly dug up and raked smooth before the flowers are planted. The little plants must have been started in the house in boxes before the time comes to plant them in the garden. You can plant all sorts of lovely things, but if you have only a small plot or a box it is a good thing to confine yourself to three or four things. For instance, in a small plot you might try to have pansies in the spring, roses in June, white lilies at midsummer and scarlet sage in the autumn.

The pansies grow to be tiny green plants in the boxes in which you have planted them in March before the spring opens. These boxes are best made of wooden cigar boxes. You can raise a great quantity of pansy plants from one package of seeds. For such a garden the hibiscus, the old fashioned Jacqueminot rose or the crimson rambler would furnish the best June flower, as they bloom freely, grow in almost any soil and last some time. These you would have to buy of the florist, as roses cannot be raised from seed. Two or three bushes would be quite enough for a small plot. The midsummer flowers are the hardest to raise and make bloom, as the sun is so hot it burns them up. White August lilies, which begin to bloom in July and last quite a while, are very sweet and pretty. Lilies, of course, are raised from bulbs, but it would be best to buy a clump of lilies from the florist.

The scarlet sage can be very easily raised from seed, and blooms well far into September.

If your garden is in a corner you will want some tall flowers against the fence. Hollyhocks, which would look very pretty, can be easily raised in boxes in the house.

In making a garden all that you need is determination. You will be able to get along without ground, for you may have your garden in a basket or box. You can get along without seed, because anybody can dig up plants in the woods if he has no money to buy seeds.

SIGNS OF THE MOON.

Old fashioned folks say that you should sow your garden seeds during the moon's first quarter if you want them to start well and grow into strong, thrifty plants. If you sow them in the time of a decreasing moon they say you will have very poor luck. If you want your hair to grow you must cut it in the full of the moon. Animals killed for food should be killed when the moon is nearly full, to insure heavy weight.

It is thought very unlucky to look at the new moon through a glass. Many persons go out of the house where they can see it without any such intervening substance, and, of course, they always look at it over their right shoulder. It is well to hold a piece of silver, a pocket piece if you carry one, out toward the moon, so that you may have success through all that moon.

When there is a new moon on Saturday sailors dread bad weather. "Saturday new and Saturday full never was good, and never will," ran the old rhyme. When a star is "dogging the moon"—that is, when there is a large star or planet near the moon, the sailors say, "Look out for wild weather."

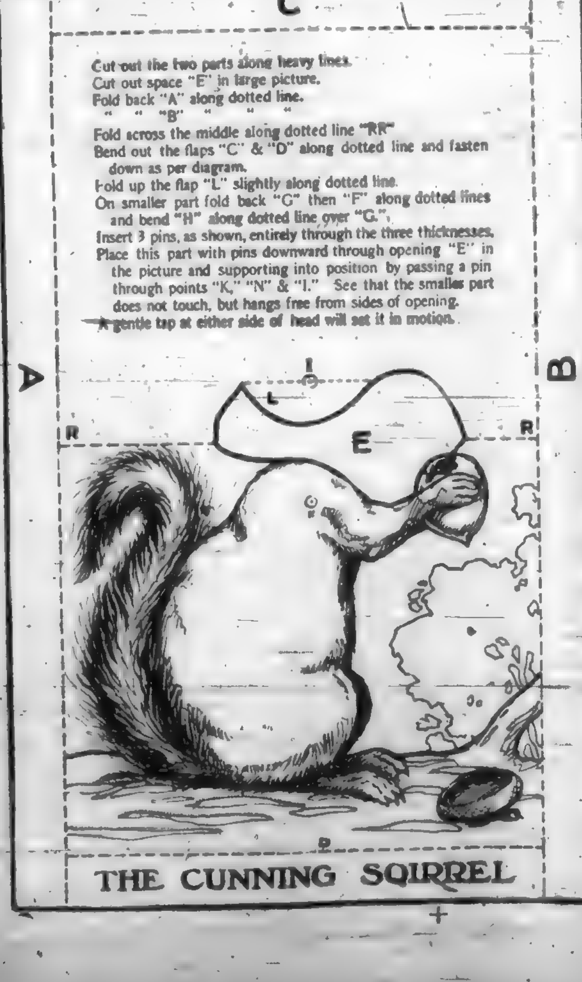
ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S BIRD PUZZLE.

Guess the name of the bird that is woven in looms.—Duck.
The bird that is coined out of gold.—Eagle.
The bird that is flown at the end of a string.—Kite.
The bird that is useless when cold.—Goose.

The bird that is wise and can see in the dark.—Owl.
The bird that is fastened with spikes.—Rail.
The bird that is honored on Thanksgiving Day.—Turkey.
The bird that the President likes.—Stork.

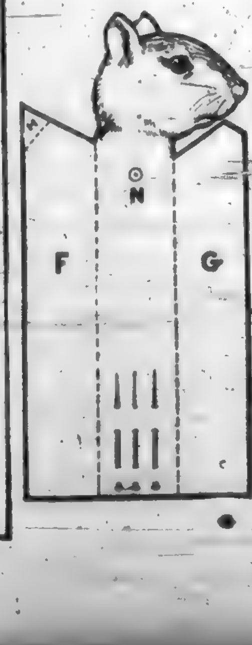
C

Cut out the two parts along heavy lines.
Cut out space "E" in large picture.
Fold back "A" along dotted line.
" " "B" " " "
Fold across the middle along dotted line "RR"
Bend out the flaps "C" & "D" along dotted line and fasten down as per diagram.
Fold up the flap "L" slightly along dotted line.
On smaller part fold back "G" then "F" along dotted lines and bend "H" along dotted line over "G."
Insert 3 pins, as shown, entirely through the three thicknesses.
Place this part with pins downward through opening "E" in the picture and supporting into position by passing a pin through points "K," "N" & "I." See that the smaller part does not touch, but hangs free from sides of opening.
A gentle tap at either side of head will set it in motion.



THE CUNNING SQIRREL

DIAGRAM



THE MUSIC RACK GYMNAST MAKES A MISTAKE
TOMMY'S MUSICAL MORNINGS NO. 6

BY ALICE LATIMER

THOMAS WORTHINGTON PAGE was making a call. It was Saturday morning, the most glorious time of the whole week. Saturday afternoon wasn't so nice, because it was the last instead of the first half of the holiday. Tommy sat back luxuriously in a large, comfortable chair in Mrs. Brown's drawing room and thought over the agreeable things that he and Ada Brown would do when she finished her Saturday morning's task of dusting her own room and came down stairs.

Ada Brown was the very nicest girl of Tommy's acquaintance. She was the only girl who was worth playing with. "We'll go down to the hill," Tommy murmured to himself, "and take the hoop and the roller skates."

It was very warm and pleasant in the Brown's parlor. Tommy had been up very early that morning and had walked all the way from his house to Ada's, a distance of several miles. He found the large chair very comfortable indeed, and he put his head back lazily and gazed scornfully at the Browns' piano. Not because he disliked this particular piano, except in so far as it recalled the piano at home and the fearful tyranny of his music lessons.

"Well," he muttered with a vindictive nod in the direction of the music rack, "at least I've got away from you for a little while, and I'm mighty glad of it. If there's anything in this world I hate it's music."

Tommy paused abruptly, for a big ray of sunlight fell through the window, and in the midst of it there appeared the three little black and white men who had visited him several times before.

"Why," said Tommy in amazement, "do you come here, too! I thought you only came to our house."

The music rack gymnasts—for the newcomers were none other than Abe and his two friends—bowed low before Tommy, and instantly began to mount to the top of a queer gymnastic apparatus something like that which the gymnasts had used before. This time, however, the apparatus consisted of an iron frame suspended from a crossbar. The frame had three sets of iron strands placed at equal distances from each other.

There were five strands in each set, and these strands were also placed at equal spaces from each other. At the left hand side of the two upper sets of strands were iron emblems somewhat resembling the capital letter S as it is made in writing, only this S was made backward. The lowest set of strands had what looked like a large C at the left hand side.

"Dear me," cried Tommy, "I do wish Ada would come. I want her to see you so much, although," he added quite frankly, "we really couldn't stay to talk this morning because we've got to go out to play."

The gymnasts looked as if they felt very sorry for Tommy. Abe even put up a little black hand and wiped a tear from his eye. Then they began jumping about in a very lively fashion, as if they meant to do something very important. Tommy watched them intently. He knew they were going to tell him something. He was not disappointed, for the gymnasts, making a grand effort, leaped into the air and came down on the gymnastic apparatus in the most remarkable postures. Abe clung to the middle bars with two hands and one foot while one of his friends still continued to leap up in the air and the other gymnast landed on all fours on the bottom group of bars. One of Abe's hands rested on next to the bottom space of the middle group of bars. The other hand clung to the bar next the top and one foot rested on the space next the bottom.

The gymnast who had come down on all fours on the lowest group of bars had one foot wound around the top rail, one foot resting on the top rail, one hand in next to the top space and the other hand wound around the bar which was next to the top.

Tommy looked at them steadily. "Why, it isn't possible," he declared. "I know she isn't in bed, because I know she is up. She was in here only a moment ago. We were talking about going to the hill as soon as she got her Saturday's dusting done."

The three little men listened politely, but two of them continued to stand in the positions they had first taken, while the third leaped about in the air most excitedly.

"Well, then," said Tommy, "if Ada is good she must have gone back there, because I know she has been up since this morning."

The gymnasts nodded sympathetically, as if to indicate that Tommy had guessed the sad truth.

"So she's gone back, eh?" queried Tommy. "Well, that's funny. I wonder"—he paused meditatively and thought of his own past experiences. "I wonder," he added, "if she was sent to bed?"

The three gymnasts nodded a violent "Yes."

"It's the meanest thing I ever heard of," stormed Tommy, "and now we won't be able to play, and I've wasted my whole Saturday coming over here without having any fun. I wouldn't have gone if I'd been Ada. I wonder who sent her to bed, anyway?"

Tommy looked at the gymnasts inquisitively and the gymnasts did not fail him. Leaping into the air again, two of the little men assumed jaunty positions in the middle group of bars, while the third man continued to rise and fall in the air at his own sweet will. Of the two who had come down on the middle set of bars, one man wound one foot around the strand which was next to the top one of the middle group, while the other foot rested in the space next the bottom. The second man rested lightly on one foot, which was wound around the strand next the top one, while he tossed his other foot jauntily up in the air.

"Oh," gasped Tommy when he had looked them over carefully. "Why, I wouldn't have believed it of Mr. Brown. I always thought Ada's father was so kind.

"But I think it's awfully mean of him, anyhow. Especially on a Saturday, and I don't believe that Ada deserved it the least bit. She never does anything wrong."

The three gymnasts hung their heads dolefully. They seemed to question this assertion very much.

Tommy looked at them curiously. "Come now," he said, "you're pretending it's all Ada's fault. What did she do, anyway, since you're so wise?"

The gymnasts began turning a number of remarkable somersaults. They seemed unwilling to tell Tommy of Ada's fault. Finally, with rather a crestfallen air, they came down on the trapeze, each on a separate set of bars. Abe looked especially disconsolate, and, as if to show how little he cared for anything, he attached himself very carelessly to the top trapeze by one foot, which rested in the space next to the bottom.

One of the other gymnasts poised himself on the middle trapeze on two feet and one hand and the third man struck the lower trapeze in a decidedly ungraceful pose, resting on both hands and both feet.

"That doesn't tell much anyhow," scolded Tommy. "I don't think you really know anything about it, and, besides, I don't believe a word you say anyhow."

Abe and the other gymnasts looked at Tommy most reproachfully, and to his great amazement the three little men and their gymnastic apparatus began to fade away before his very eyes.

"Oh, wait," wailed Tommy, "perhaps you are telling the truth and I want to find out how to help Ada to slip away so that no one will see her."

The musical gymnasts paid no attention to what he said, but faded away so rapidly that in a moment there was nothing left but a bar of sunlight.

Tommy gazed at it in blank disappointment until the sunlight began to get mixed with his eyelashes, so that he felt extremely confused. "Um," he grunted, "what is the matter?"

"Mercy, Tommy!" said a laughing voice in his ear. "You've been having a nice nap here all to yourself. Aren't you going to the hill?"

Tommy's eyes, which, strangely enough, had been closed all this time, suddenly popped wide open. There bending over him, laughing heartily, was Ada, all ready to go out to play.

Tommy looked at her in amazement. "Then you weren't sent to bed?" he asked.

"Sent to bed!" gasped Ada. "Why, no, of course not, Tommy."

"Not by your father?" queried Tommy.

"Not by any one," said Ada. "What are you thinking of, Tommy? Papa's waiting outside. He's going to take us down in the motor."

"Didn't you do a bad deed?" ventured Tommy, but timidly this time, for he began to suspect that the gymnasts had deceived him.

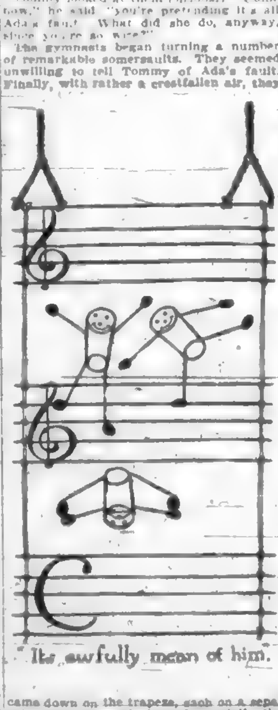
"You are too funny, Tommy!" cried Ada. "And I know you've been dreaming, and I want to know all about it."

Tommy told her.

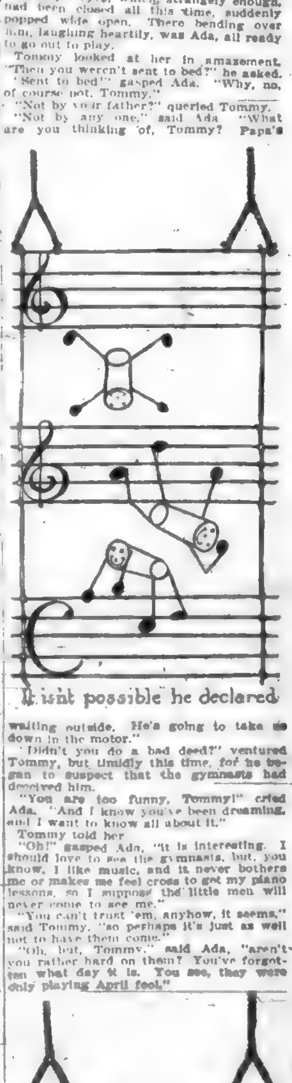
"Oh!" gasped Ada, "it is interesting. I should love to see the gymnasts, but, you know, I like music, and it never bothers me or makes me feel cross to get my piano lessons, so I suppose the little men will never come to see me."

"You can't trust 'em, anyhow, it seems," said Tommy, "so perhaps it's just as well not to have them come."

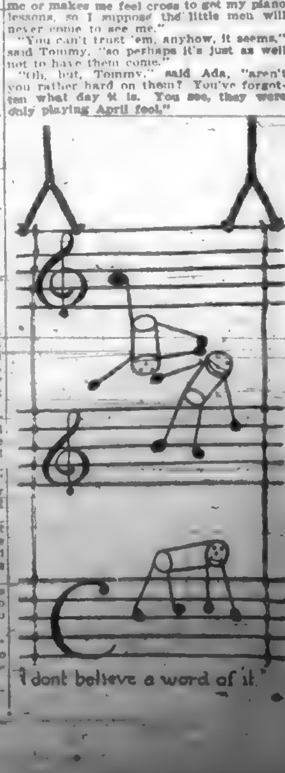
"Oh, but, Tommy," said Ada, "aren't you rather hard on them? You've forgotten what day it is. You see, they were only playing April fool."



"It's awfully mean of him."



"It isn't possible," he declared.



"I dont believe a word of it."

Help for Thousands of Crippled Children

New York is Battling With a Great Problem—It is Known That There Are Three Thousand Mischarpen Little Sufferers in the Tenement Districts.—The Work of Alleviation Carried on By the Post Graduate Hospital.

NEW YORK, March 10.—It is known that there are three thousand crippled children in the tenements of this great city. How many little cripples there are who have been overlooked by the authorities nobody knows. It is not a cheerful picture, this of the suffering children of the poor, but it has its bright side, for there is nothing that gives a better idea of the growth of philanthropy than the care bestowed by the medical and educational forces of the city upon the maimed and mischarpen little unfortunates. Whereas, in the old days such children were often left to grow up as best they could, today they are given the benefits not alone of the scientific treatment that in many cases cures their ailments, but also of the special schooling that enables them, when partly or wholly cured, to go ahead in the world on even terms with their more fortunate brothers and sisters.

There are in this city a dozen schools for crippled children, where the handicapped little ones may catch up with their normal brethren, or, at least, acquire the rudiments of a sound education and some trade. Usually a hot luncheon is served in the middle of the day, and crackers and milk in the morning and again in the afternoon. Carriages bring back and forth those who are not able to walk.

Some of these schools are auxiliaries of the Guild for Crippled Children, whose president is the junior professor of orthopedics in the Post-Graduate Medical school. This guild was founded in 1898 "to secure the co-operation of congregations of all denominations, and of societies and individuals, in helping the poor to an intelligent care for their crippled children who are not otherwise provided for." There is, besides, another organization which was founded thirteen years ago, known as the Visiting Guild for Crippled Children, which is connected with Dr. Felix Adler's Society of Ethical Culture.

Nor do those who cannot go to school, and who for a time must remain in the hospitals, lack anything that would ease their sufferings and improve their minds. At the Post-Graduate hospital—the pioneer in the movement to relieve the little ones suffering from tuberculosis of the bone—the crippled children's ward is as attractive as any metropolitan nursery. Pretty pictures, plants, flowers, a piano and a big music box furnish the young patients with good cheer and amusement; and on the roof of the hospital is a garden where those who are able to indulge in such enjoyments make use of miniature rocking chairs and swings, and, when the fresh air has sharpened their appetites, take lunch at regular nursery tables. Twelve young women provide kindergarten instruction for the children and amuse them in various ways, and in the spring and summer months those who can be moved without injury are treated to drives.

In the basement of the hospital building is a great work-room, where half a dozen men are engaged in making braces and supports, foot and chin plates, and the famous aluminum chests devised by Dr. Anson M. Phelps, who at the time of his death in 1903 was accounted the greatest orthopedist in America. The orthopedic ward of the Post-Graduate has been in existence twenty years. With one exception it is the only separate ward of its kind in a general hospital in New York city. Its twenty-eight beds are always occupied.

Fresh air and country life do their part in helping the mischarpen children of the tenements. The work done at the Post-Graduate hospital is supplemented by that carried on at the Daisy Fields Home, in Englewood, New Jersey, and at a place in Southampton, on the shore of Long Island. These homes, which accommodate two score children, are ideally situated, and besides, with their attractive interiors and wide verandas and large grounds, they are so pleasant that the very sight of them would do a child good.

When the little convalescent reaches Daisy Fields or Southampton he is continued on his nourishing hospital diet, and if tuberculously affected, continues to make a specialty of eggs, milk and digestible fats. He receives the education proper to his grade of mental attainment, and for the rest he plays in the open all all day and sleeps at night in a room with open windows. The change that is quickly wrought in his appearance is marvelous. By the end of two weeks he has lost the wan, anxious look of the invalid, and shows the proper red in his cheeks. He forgets about his deformity, for as it decreases there is nothing left for him to brood upon; and he learns to become joyous, according to his birthright.

The Daisy Fields home is open all the year round. The other children's branch of the Post-Graduate, the Southampton Fresh Air Home for Cripples, is open only from May until November. Its work is supplemented by visits to the patients in their homes by the matron in charge during the summer. This young woman is well instructed in nursing and she goes from home to home, through the most distressful sections of the city, carrying practical comfort for the tiny pent-up sufferers. She arranges to have the wagonette from the cripples' school call for her little patients if they are able to attend. She sees to it that they receive each two quarts of milk and two eggs every day, that they sleep alone in the best room of the house, and with the windows open. The patients and the families of the patients are made accustomed to the open window. Roofs, fire escapes, streets and parks are utilised to their fullest capacity in this demand for fresh air. The Southampton management provides cots for the roofs, reclining chairs for the fire escapes, and baby carriages or wheel chairs for the parks and streets.

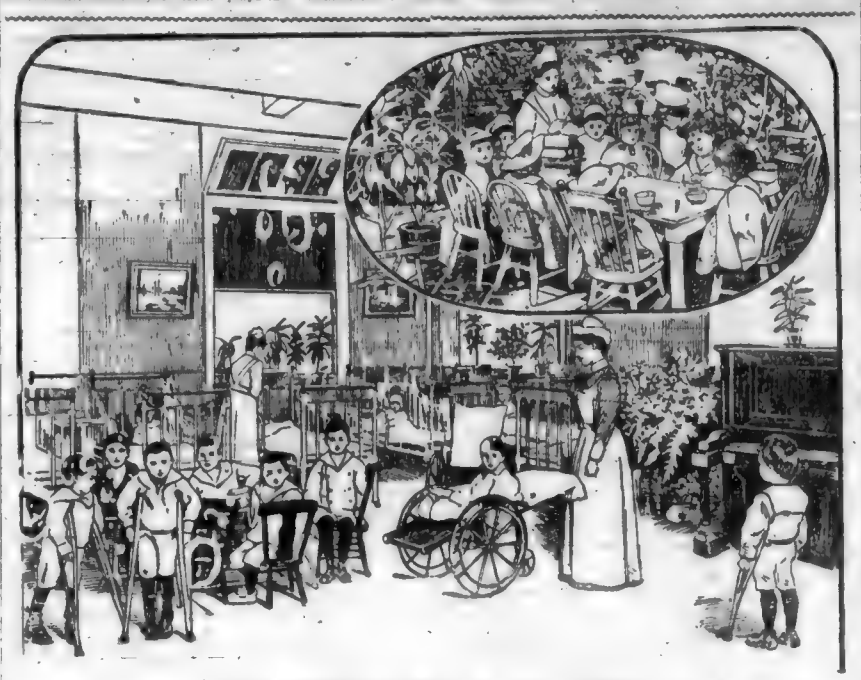
Sometimes it is evident that home is not the best place for the little sufferers and forthwith steps are taken to remove them. One day recently the matron found a crippled boy lying in a baby carriage in a room almost hot enough to bake bread in and in attendance on the pitiable child was an old woman who seemed to have no idea either of the seriousness of the patient's case or of the ways in which his distress could be alleviated.

In another place the matron found a child affected with hip disease confined to a room as unclean and uninviting as a pig-sty. The floor was so rotten that it had begun to cave in and the walls were moldering with damp.

Of course, in these instances the only humane thing to do was to have the suffering children removed. At home they were simply wasting their feeble strength; and poisoned air and unsuitable treatment were slowly bringing on the inevitable end. To little ones who have endured these double hardships, the delight of resting in cheerful rooms, of basking in the sun on pleasant days and of having with them, to ease their aching bodies and uplift their depressed minds, nurses and teachers whose training fits them to serve as both attendants and companions, is itself a great step on the road to recovery.

Discouragement faces the friends of the crippled children in the poorer districts of the city on every hand. In many homes the diet for the cripple and the rest of the members of the family alike is coffee or tea with the buns that can be bought so cheap and which seem to furnish so much for so little. On the East Side, one day, a crippled girl was discovered limping about without her shoe, the gift of the management of the Southampton Home. Her mother explained that she "thought she would be wearing it out." It was the same mother who explained, greatly to the visitor's horror, that she was careful always to wash the dressings before using them again. "They must always be burned," said the nurse forcibly; but it was an old story, and no doubt remained that it had any effect on the well-meaning but unimpressionable woman.

However, in spite of all discouragement, the work goes on. What the city is doing for pulmonary tuberculosis, the Post-Graduate hospital is doing systematically for children crippled by tuberculosis of the bone, and the results already obtained give promise of even larger success in the near future.



WHERE CROOKED CHILDREN ARE MADE STRAIGHT.
Pictures, Plants and Piano Brighten the Ward for Little Sufferers and in Summer There are Garden Parties on Roof

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.

Mr. Alex. M. Finn, Inkerman, N. B., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for derangements of the kidneys and liver and stomach troubles, and can certify that they did me a good deal of good. I can heartily recommend them to anyone suffering as I did."

FIGHTING WHITE PLAGUE.

Timely Paper by Sir James Grant at Ottawa Meeting.

Sir James Grant in a paper read before the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis brought out many new points relative to the white plague says the Toronto Globe. He dealt more particularly with the health of children, saying that few subjects at present before the public were worthy of more careful inquiry than the health of children and their environment during the period of school life. He advocated the systematic medical examination of school children, which had been under consideration for a couple of years. Referring to the report of Dr. Alfred Greenwood, medical officer of health in the county borough of Blackburn, England, the speaker said that of 328 children examined personally no fewer than 54 were suffering from tuberculous disease. "Most important points" said Sir James, "in the early discovery of lung disease are separation from children in health, careful inspection from time to time of those who have been exposed to the disease, and most thorough inquiry into the standard of living in the residence of those diagnosed as consumptives." Disinfection of houses and strict examination of the food supply were urged.

"There are today," continued the speaker, "two well established principles, first, that tuberculosis is preventable, and, second, that tuberculosis is curable. The problem of tuberculosis is, strictly speaking, one of prevention and not one of cure alone. To prevent tuberculosis we must get at the causes, and how are we to grapple with causes more directly than by the most careful and searching investigation of the manifestation of tuberculosis in school children."

Continuing, the speaker remarked that with the measures now in operation it was not surprising that the disease was still spreading and that the weekly record was still unsatisfactory. The opinion of the recent Paris Tuberculosis congress favored the idea that the question of healthy dwellings would always dominate the prevention of tuberculosis, and declared strongly in favor of the view that alcohol predisposed to tuberculosis and aided the disease in the work of destruction. There were fully 8,000 consumptives in the Dominion and as to treatment there was no adequate preparation. Each life valued at $1,000 indicated a direct loss annually of fully $8,000,000. The Dominion government had given a small grant towards defraying the expenses of the Canadian Association of the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The Ontario government had offered a grant of 40 per cent of the cost of all municipal sanatoria, but no grant to exceed $4,000. The counties of Perth, Oxford, Wellington and Waterloo had applied for a grant to each county so that they could control $16,000 towards the joint use of a sanitorium. It was impossible to provide at once for all those laboring under the disease. What was absolutely necessary was compulsory registration of such cases which in time would lead to classification, and ther attention could be given to immediate needs and requirements. The day for expensive sanatoria was about over. Thoroughly competent medical attendants and nurses were required and not expensive structures to overburden willing contributers.

Notary—Sign your name here, Uncle Rastus.

Rastus—Ah doesn't write ma name, sah. Ah has not time fuh dem trifflin' details o' busines. Ah allus dictates ma name, sah.—Cleveland Leader.

"Maw," asked little Johnny, who is interested in cryptography, "do you know anything about ciphers?"

"I ought to," replied Mrs. McRobertson. "I married one."

And then Mr. McRobertson started for the corner saloon.—Louisville Courrier Journal.

UNCLAIMED MONEY

Windfalls Waiting For Claimants—Romances of Searches for Lost Heirs.

Written by Sidney H. Preston.

EVERY year many thousands of pounds are spent by solicitors, officials and others desirous of obtaining information concerning missing heirs-at-law and others. These advertisements often contain a rich variety of romantic incidents, although usually occupying but a few lines of space, and are not infrequently of much intrinsic value to many people whose eyes they fail to catch at the time of publication. The following are some curious cases which have come under my notice during the past few years:

The heirs of Peter Nicholson, planter, of British Guiana, were advertised for by the administrator, who reported that he could not ascertain where such heirs were resident, some being in Australia and others scattered over the globe.

Application was therefore made for authority to sell the estate. £3,000 was "by right" the property of Samuel Raymond, who emigrated from Ireland to Australia, in 1852, but as he had not been heard of since 1870, his sister claimed the windfall.

Caroline de Blontt, formerly of Santiago, Chili, and supposed to have been in England in 1878, was requested to apply personally "to the solicitors named on a document in her possession," who would pay her the arrears due with interest, also a sum of £5,000.

The following advertisement no doubt, gave rise to a world of conjecture:

Any English family who lost sight of a young female relative, about 18, on the Mutiny in India, at Lucknow, between 1857 and 1859, may learn of some valuable information thereon.

Disasters at sea have, in many cases led to litigation as to the estates of persons supposed to have been drowned, and several missing passengers have been inquired for. The following is an example:

David Eckley, of Boston, United States, who left Westminster on the day of the Princess Alice disaster, and has not since been heard of, is earnestly sought. Money awaits him.

"Something to their advantage," might be heard of by the descendants of a George Smith, who, in 1857, was a Gunner in the Artillery at Meerut, afterwards quartermaster-sergeant at Almorah, subsequently assistant to an indigo planter in Bengal, and who, about 1841 died in a Calcutta hospital. He was supposed to have married and left two daughters. His widow married a sergeant at Lucknow, and the daughters are said to have been killed in the Mutiny. The following appeared in an Australian newspaper:

Ten pounds reward will be paid for the address of Mrs. Iddins, widow of T. P. Iddins, late of Sneaton, and her son. The latter is entitled to a large legacy under his grandfather's will. It is believed that Mrs. Iddins married a blacksmith at Warrung near Belfast, Victoria.

In 1880 F. D. H., in consequence of the murder of his sister, was entitled to a share in her estate. The next-of-kin of J. R. Hastalde "by his first wife" were wanted for something greatly to their advantage, and Henry C., whose uncle was murdered at Cawnpore in 1857, was sought. C. H. D., of Norway, last heard of as serving in the navy under an assumed name, was invited to take possession of an inheritance, and Ernest H. C., of Australia, would be much benefited by communicating with his cousin and co-trustee. The O'Donnell family were entitled to a windfall of £1,100 left by a brother who died in a hospital; and the next-of-kin of a goldsmith, of the city of London, in 1741, were invited to make themselves known 140 years afterwards.

The following is unique:

Five pounds reward to any person who can give information respecting James Thomson, who carried on business as a baker at Kentish Town, and married in 1798, a ward in chancery, by name Maria Withers, and who suffered the punishment of the pillory in 1800 for that offence, and a further reward of £500 for proof of his death subsequent to February, 1826.

Money was due to Mildred Cannon, who, while living in the neighborhood of Limehouse, was taken ill with typhus fever, and was afterwards

Confined in a Lunatic Asylum,

and in a Chancery suit pending in 1859 the children, whether legitimate or illegitimate, of Ann Smith, daughter of Robert Smith, the brother of James Smith, of Rye, Sussex, the testator, who died as long since as 1771, were wanted for their benefit.

Many years ago C.W. and his wife died of fever in London, leaving three surviving children, who were received into some unknown orphanage, since when all trace of them had been lost. In 1887 they were wanted to claim both real and personal estate. In a similar case a clue was much wanted to the whereabouts of a child described as having fair hair and blue eyes, who was left at the Foundling Hospital in 1861. W. A. N. C. was found dead in the bush in Queensland, and J. W. last heard of as having accepted a job in the bush in 1873, was supposed to be dead. The heirs of a teacher, who perished in a snowstorm, were entitled to funds, and the children of J. S., believed to have been drowned in the Torres Straits, were wanted. Persons supposing themselves to be entitled to the inheritance of the late Judge of the Civil Tribunal at Buenos Ayres were inquired for, also the widow and daughter of a person who was murdered. Two sisters connected with a music hall, were interested in their father's estate; and trust funds were divisable among the legatees of a stocking-frame maker, of Glasgow, who died in 1827. A legacy of £500 bequeathed in 1854, and amounting, with interest, to £1,533 in 1887 was payable; and to the creditors of B. G. of London, the pleasing news was conveyed that "assets had been recovered and were now in court sufficient to pay all his debts with interest."

The Civil Registers of Switzerland not containing satisfactory evidence respecting the next-of-kin of K. H., claimants to the estate were advertised for; also to money in the funds and in a savings bank, left by a cook, and to which her unknown kindred were entitled.

Henry H., or his representatives, were entitled to a share in the proceeds of the sale of a

Castle and Other Estates in Radnor

and the address was wanted of a person who obtained his living by conjuring in public houses. R. P. B., who went to Australia, and had the misfortune to break his leg, was entitled to £2,000; while the papers relating to the money, and shares of, T. J. R., who was burnt to death, are missing.

In view of the fact that the Court of Chancery is custodian, on behalf of the suitors, of a sum no less than £54,001,391, it is not surprising that some of this huge amount should be unclaimed. Nearly every day advertisements for missing heirs are issued by order of the court. Among some of the latest cases may be mentioned: Thomas Wood, a brother of David Wood, who emigrated to America in 1848, and is believed to have died in New York; John White, last heard of at New Basford, Nottingham, in 1888; the children of Agnes Wright, who went to Australia in 1851; the heir-at-law of Jeremiah Bowden, of Scarborough, who died in 1884; John Evans, last heard of at Petermaritzburg, South Africa, in 1868; and William Evans, alias "Bill Blunt," last heard of in South America in 1878.

No doubt many of these advertisements are the means of bringing forward the missing heirs. But, as there are thousands of newspapers published at home and abroad, several notices fail to catch the eyes of the persons for whose benefit they were issued. In some cases people hear, in an indirect way, that they have been advertised for, and frequently large rewards are offered for copies of advertisements for next-of-kin. Here is an instance:

Whereas an advertisement has been seen in one of the London papers respecting a property belonging to a person of the name of Waters, of the parish of Crowgan, in the County of Cornwall, a reward of £50 is hereby offered to any person who will give correct information respecting the said papers, so that the advertisement may be again referred to and the property recovered.

A novelist in search of a subject might usefully consult the "Agony" columns of our leading newspapers. He would often find in a next-of-kin advertisement ample material for an absorbing and romantic family history.

FREE—THE INVESTMENT HERALD

Leading mining and financial paper. News from all mining districts. Most reliable information regarding mining, oil industries, principal companies, etc. No investor should be without. Will send six months free. Branch, A. L. Wisner & Co., 61 and 63 Confederation Life Building. Owen J. B. Yearsley, Toronto, Ont., Manager.

NEW ART EXHIBIT

The New York Art Studio of 837 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C., is introducing their paintings in this city with considerable success. Their work has found admission among the most prominent families and samples of same are exhibited in the store windows of Hicks & Lerick Piano Co., The B. C. Furniture Co., and The Fit-Reform Wardrobe Co. It would pay art-lovers to inspect their work, as they employ eminent European artists.

BOTH FOOD AND MEDICINE.

We like best to call Scott's Emulsion a food-medicine. It is a term that aptly describes the character and action of our Emulsion. More than a medicine—more than a food, yet combining the vital principles of both. It is for this reason that Scott's Emulsion has a distinct and special value in all wasting diseases. There is nothing better to remedy the troubles of imperfect growth and delicate health in children. The action of Scott's Emulsion is just as effective in treating weakness and wasting in adults.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Sensible Gifts
in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., make pleasing and serviceable gifts. If they bear the trade mark
1847 ROGERS BROS.
they are the best that money and long experience can produce.
In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tureens, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Bedford & McNeill Telegraph Code.
Steam Launch "Constance" For Hire, Licensed to Carry 8 Passengers.
Agents:—J. K. REDBECK, Board of Trade Building.

A. R. BARROW
Assoc. Mem. Inst. C. E.
B. C. Land Surveyor
Civil and Mechanical Engineer
Land, Mineral and Timber Surveys. Townsites Subdivided.
Agents for Obtaining Crown Grants
Nautical Surveys a Specialty
Charts of Anchorages and Approaches Prepared
PORT SIMPSON, B. C.

There are TWO POINTS about
Pearson Coated Nails
Well Worth Your Consideration.
The first is on the nail; it is a harder, sharper and better point than on any other nail, it will not curl.
The other point is that you easily save 25 per cent. by using the PEARSON COATED NAIL, because you require less nails to do your work.
BOX AND CRATE MAKERS, THIS IS WORTH YOUR PROMPT ATTENTION.
SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA
E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd.
123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees
Evergreens, Roses, Bulbs, Hedge Plants, Etc., Etc. Largest stock of well grown plants in all the leading and most desirable varieties. Get price list today.

PERRIN GLOVES
STYLE-FIT-DURABILITY
Sold Everywhere

HOUSEKEEPERS' WASHING DAY
is relieved of half its burdens by using
E. B. EDDY'S INDURATED FIBRE WARE TUBS AND PAILS.
Being LIGHT, STRONG and DURABLE, and made in ONE PIECE, with no hoops to fall off, their superiority is at once apparent
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
JAMES MITCHELL, Agent, VICTORIA, B. C.
V. W. MITCHELL, Agent, VANCOUVER, B. C.

EUROPEAN PLAN, ROOM ONLY 50c., 75c., and $1.00 per day
AMERICAN PLAN, ROOM AND BOARD $1.25 and $1.50 per day
MODERN AND UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY PARTICULAR
THE QUEEN'S HOTEL
Wm. BAYLIS, Proprietor
VICTORIA, B. C. Adjoining C. P. R. and E. & N. Railway Depot.
Tel. 812. Bus Absolutely Free. Baths Free to Guests. P. O. Box 67

HAZELTON and BULKLEY VALLEY
Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train in connection with business.
Fourteen years in business at Hazelton. ASK US A LINE.
R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

Subscribe for The Colonist

THE CHRONICLES OF DON Q.

BY K. and HESKETH PRITCHARD.

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No. 5.

The Dark Brothers of the Civil Guard

V.

The name of Don Quebranta-huesos spelled despair to the civil guards of Spain. Time after time he had foiled their best-laid schemes. Yet it must be owned that he was a fair and even an appreciative enemy. He had been heard to say more than once that, but for the existence of the guardia civile he would, in one of his black moods, have taken his own life from sheer ennui.

He was wont to add that he owed a debt to none in the world, save only to the guardia civile and the ibex of the sierra. For the ibex lured sportsmen to travel up into the solitudes of the mountains, where now and again they were captured by Don Q.'s scouts and held to ransom; while the civil guard kept alive his interest in preserving his own life, since they were always trying to take it.

The guardia civile is a picked corps of military police, who possess a manual containing one of the most remarkable and noble codes of regulations the world has ever seen. Part I. opens with the following sentence: "Honor must be the chief object of the civil guard, and it must be preserved spotless and intact." The outcome of such a code as this, added to a gathering halo of tradition, has produced a body of men well equipped in every sense of the word, splendidly disciplined, only to be matched by the famous Irish constabulary.

Unless you have travelled through some of the depopulation, the desert tracts of Spain, or in the lonely sierra, it is hard fully to understand the duties and the qualities of a civil guard. He holds a roving commission to patrol the highways and mountain passes, and always works with a comrade, for the wild roads owe their safety to his presence. Don Q. had succeeded year after year, in setting at nought their efforts, baffling their plans by acuteness of brain and a perfectly systematized intelligence department.

Ultimately after the visit paid by the brigand to Don Hugo, a sum, which in some eyes took on the form of a fabulous fortune, was put on the head of Don Q.

At this time, among his numerous foes was counted one, perhaps the most inveterate of them all, of whom Don Q. knew nothing. Manuelo Moruno was a member of the civil guard, as was his brother, Gregorio. They were very silent men, and, after the custom of their corps, they worked together.

A chance allusion to the ears of the governor of the prison of Castellena, flung in mockery at Manuelo, with a gibe, that he and Gregorio should try their hand at capturing the mysterious brigand who had for so long checkmated every plot formed against him, planted a seed in the heart of the elder Moruno that soon usurped his whole thoughts.

Therefore a certain amount of interest was awakened at the headquarters of that tercio of the civil guard to which the brothers belonged, when they requested leave of absence for an indefinite term.

"You want an unusual favor, Manuelo," the commandant said to the elder, "I will see what I can do for you both. You are good men at your work, though a trifle heavy-handed."

Later a month was conceded.

"It is not enough," said Manuelo.

"We will take no leave, senor."

The officer looked thoughtful.

"May I inquire where you propose to spend your leave?" he asked, after a pause.

Manuelo's face grew more somber.

"Gregorio and I have given the years of our manhood to the honor of the guardia civile. If we cannot have leave without words spoken, we stay—that is all, senor."

"Is it true, then, that you would go to the sierra? Have you a plan?" The officer put the question almost in a whisper.

"There is a saying in my birthplace, 'A loose tongue cuts the throat,' senor."

"True. He of the sierra hears everything," the commandante said, half to himself.

"I wonder if you realise the difficulty. No one has ever got the better of—him."

"We have made a vow," returned Manuelo rigidly.

The sporting instinct awoke in the commandante and sent a glow through his veins. It prested with him to slip the dogs on the wildcat.

"Go," he said; "and may the saints go with you."

The plan formed by the Morunos was such a one as might have been expected from men of their character. After many discussions they decided that the chance of success lay in one direction only. By no attempt from the outside could they ever hope to reach the wary and terrible Don Q. They resolved, therefore, to make the desperate venture of following him deep into his unascertained hiding places in the sierra and there to gain accurate and first hand knowledge of his habits, with, perhaps, some measure of his confidence. In a word, they were going to turn brigands, and enroll themselves amongst the sequestradors who owed him allegiance.

Two days after there arrived at a small village not far from Castellena a couple of unshaven, savage-looking men. In a safe place they had buried their passports. It is necessary in Spain for every man who goes any distance from his home to carry a passport. If he is found without it the carcel is his portion till he can make matters straight. A couple of guardias civiles came upon the pair, the inevitable question was asked, and, as they were without papers the brothers were arrested and taken off to the lockup, in much the same way that they themselves had frequently arrested suspicious travellers.

Sullenly the two brothers marched to the village carcel, and, once within the doors, they felt the first step that was to lead them to Don Q. had been taken.

The next night the lockup was thrown into confusion when it was discovered that the prisoners had escaped. Thorough in the smallest details, or perhaps reverting to the tendencies of earlier days, Gregorio had stunned the man who took them their evening mess of pottage. A hue and cry was immediately raised after them, but the two brothers had fled beyond pursuit into the sierra.

From one obscure hand to another, by ways too devious to follow, the new aspirants for enrollment in the robber gang gradually drifted into the presence of Don Q.

The ever-chilly chief, huddled as usual in his cloak, was sitting beside his fire when the men were brought into his presence. He raised his eyes from the book of old-world Spanish romance on his knee, in which he had been reading. A dark mood was upon him.

"Gaspar, take these fellows away and make the usual examination," said the chief. "I hope, for your own sakes, that you will fulfil our requirements," he added to the brothers.

"We do not understand," Manuelo said stolidly.

Don Q. passed a slow glance over the two fine, well-set-up figures.

"By the way," he began in his soft way, that somehow sounded so deadly to his hearers, "you are, you say, newly from Malaga. There is a point upon which you can perhaps enlighten me. Is it true that the chest measurement for enlistment in the civil guard has been raised half an inch?"

The two black-haired men kept their expression of impassive dullness.

"We are poor men," answered Manuelo, "and when we see a pair of guardias civiles we hide in the bushes or the rocks. I do not know. And you, brother?"—he turned towards Gregorio.

"I heard that a recruit must now measure 33 inches round the chest if he desires to be of their corps."

Don Q. considered Gregorio's reply. "Gaspar," he said. "I can take no more applicants into our band under 33-inch measurement of the chest. The height can remain the same"; then seeing a look of surprise come into the eyes of Manuelo, he added:

"If these men do not happen to reach the standard you will know what to do with them. Did any tell you on your way here that those unfit to be counted amongst our number are also unfit to—leave us?"

"We were told."

With that the Morunos were led from the cave, still wearing their air of dullness and uninterest, to be measured beside the fires in the valley below. Then to each was given a slip of paper, and they were led back to the presence of the chief.

"You may speak, Gaspar," said Don Q.

"Their heights are 5 feet 10 and 5 feet 9; their chests measure 37 and 36 inches, lord."

"Good. And now," Don Q. looked at Manuelo, "let me have a short history of your lives."

"We are sons of one mother, born at a birth. Our name Forjado. They call me Miguel and my brother they call Miguelito. Our father was a contrabandista. He is dead. The guardias civiles—on whom be curses—shot him when we were children. A month ago we were running a cargo over the sierra on mule back. The guardias civiles prepared an ambush. They fired on us from behind the rocks. We fought with them and escaped, but Miguelito killed one. They had recognized us, so we fled. We entered Bechivo without papers, we were put in the carcel. There we met certain men who told us of the ladron en grande, the great sequestradore, Don Q."

"We decided to seek refuge in the sierra. There was a stone in the courtyard. Miguelito has been a poacher. He crept up behind the guard, who brought our puchero. He may or may not be dead. We are here."

Thus it was that the two brothers gained admission to the ranks of the brigands. Without faltering they took the oath of fidelity and returned with Gaspar to the valley.

* * * * * *

The days passed on; the Morunos—though it neither affected nor weakened their resolve—felt something very akin to deep respect grow up in their minds for the iron-handed, inexorable man, who, in spite of his fragile frame, held in abject subjection a bevy of the vilest characters in Spain. The courage of Don Q. was so abnormal, his indifference to death and to danger so absolute, that he compelled the unwilling admiration of the brothers.

It was clearly impossible to attack him among his men, and though the Morunos discussed over and over again the plan of stealing up to the cave by night, and taking their chance of escape after the deed they had come to do was done, they were cast back and deterred by rumors and stories that passed from mouth to mouth round the fires.

Manuelo listened and pondered these things.

"I would buy his life with mine, Gregorio, as thou knowest," the elder brother said; "but he is crafty as the devil. The cave is secure by reason of his craft. We must wait."

But the weeks drifted by, and the grip of winter closed more and more harshly upon the mountains, the robbers built themselves chozas, and for the rest,

Far down in the Murcian plains. The commandants shook his head and invented plausible excuses for the absence of the Morunos. In his heart he feared they must be dead, for he believed in their loyalty to the uttermost; but never in their long service had they been opposed to any foe so terrible as the immutable chief of the sequestradores.

On a certain bitter evening in December, Manuelo, with Gaspar, was summoned to the cave. Although Manuelo had no premonition of it, he was about to utter a few words which in the end brought on that opportunity of dealing hand to hand with Don Q. which he had almost begun to despair of finding.

Don Q. spoke vaguely of an errand to the Sierra Sagura, and desired to find a messenger acquainted with the region. The Sierra Segura is that part of the mountain range which runs across the province of Murcha, and Manuelo had patrolled it from pass to plain during most of the years of his service in the civil guards.

For that very reason he denied all knowledge of it, and proclaimed himself as having been born and bred in Catalonia.

"It is unfortunate," remarked the chief regretfully, "but the matter, though important, can be delayed. Meanwhile, Gaspar, you must go down to-morrow in the early morning to the hut of the carbonero, Tomas. I have promised him a reward for information; but you shall give it to his wife for he is a spendthrift. Miguel goes with you. Leave me, my children."

A day later Manuelo again found himself in the cave.

"Miguel," asked Don Q., "do you ever go to confession?"

A slight change passed across the man's dark face.

"No, lord," he said stubbornly, for the question somehow made him uncomfortable.

"That is a pity," returned the chief, "death is never very far from one of your profession, Miguel. It is as well to be prepared; is it not?"

"Yes, lord"; there was nothing for it but to acquiesce. The topic was ambiguous and might lead anywhere, but the next moment the man's soul thrilled with joy.

"I am thinking of making a little journey to-morrow night," went on Don Q. "You will accompany me."

"Yes, lord." Manuelo had hard work to retain his impassive aspect. The chance so long hoped for was come at last.

"I intend to go down to the little monastery of San Pedro. The fathers are very holy men, and now and again they sing masses, at my expense, for the souls of those who have perished in the mountains. I have chosen you, Miguel, for you are a man of a sober habit, not given to gambling as are some about the fires. You will now have time to prepare yourself for confession. It is sad, as I myself know, after receiving absolution of the good fathers, when one remembers some little peccadillo, such as the name of a man one has been forced to kill in the way of business. And, as I should never dream of detaining a priest as captive your opportunities may be few and far between. Make the most of this one. You may die, Miguel, before the next. Quien sabe?"

Manuelo left the presence of the chief filled with strong joy. At last, fortune had come over to the side of himself and his brother. He sought Gregorio at the earliest possible moment with the news.

"Gracias a Dios," answered the younger man; "we now have him between finger and thumb."

"You must steal away from the valley to-night, brother, when the sentries change, as we have always planned. Take my rifle; it is surer than yours. Strike the bridle path three miles eastward of the monastery, where the lagoon lies in the valley. Conceal yourself about the track. I go afoot; the enemy rides. His figure will show clear against the water. You must shoot, Gregorio, and at the echo I will spring upon him."

"I will shoot brother; my eye is sure. Fear nothing."

The night and the day which the Morunos believed were destined to be the last Don Q. should spend on earth slipped away. Each brother in his own mind rehearsed over and over again the part he had to play in the coming tragedy. But events were fated to occur for which they had made no provision.

The moon, that was almost at the full, climbed up clear of the mountain summits before the party of two set out. They left the barren crags, patched with snow, behind them and entered upon a region of wild and desert character.

The brothers had in their time taken so many prisoners, that Manuelo, as he walked beside the stirrup of Don Q., considered their task practically accomplished, and even found time to regret that so able and resourceful a man as the brigand chief should have passed his life elsewhere than in the ranks of the force to which he himself belonged.

Mile after mile was traversed. The lagoon, with its deadly watcher lying in wait, was now no great distance ahead. A jutting mountain flank here thrust its bulk between them and the moonlight. Don Q. drew rein before they entered the shadow.

"We need a lantern, Miguel," he said. "See you those two boulders leaning one against the other. Creep in between them and, to the right hand side you will find a lantern and matches. Kindle the lantern; it will light our path through the darkness."

Manuelo bent down and crawled into the opening. His heels were just disappearing when a sound like a choked cry came from the interior of the cavity, followed by a curse and the sound of savage fighting.

Don Q. nodded his head at the noise and began to dismount in his leisurely fashion.

"Have you secured him, my children?"

"Yes, lord."

"Then pull him out into the moonlight."

The order was obeyed and Manuelo, bound and black with rage, was placed before the chief.

"You are a very clever man, my good Manuelo Moruno," Don Q. began in his soft, sneering voice, "too clever, I should have thought, to commit the gross blunder of denying all knowledge of Murcia with a strong Murcian burr on your tongue. That pretty fable of having been born and bred in Catalonia should have been supported by the use of a few bastard French words. Thus you might have played your part very creditably. As it is I am told that the wife of Tomas, the carbonero, to whose hut I sent you yesterday, made the sign of the cross when she saw your dark face at her door. She is a Murcian and she recognized you, as I expected. You and your brother seem to have gained yourselves a pretty reputation in Murcia."

Manuelo stood silent.

"And Gregorio, where is he?" continued the chief.

"He at least has escaped you," burst out Manuelo.

"So? We shall see. I do not remember giving him permission to leave the valley. Yet he left it last night, and at this moment, good Manuelo, he lies above the path beside the lagoon watching for us. We will not keep him waiting. I have been told he is a sure shot. We will test his aim. Put this traitor on the mule, my children."

Manuelo was lifted into the saddle, a noose slipped round his ankles was secured beneath the belly of the mule, a gag was thrust between his teeth, and when he was bound and helpless, Don Q., with his own hands, artistically arranged the folds of a cloak about his shoulders.

"Now, Manuelo, we will take the road. As for you, my children, return to the head of the valley that leads into the Boca de Lobo. I no longer need your help."

So the journey was resumed.

"I understand, Manuelo," went on the soft voice of Don Q., "that you and your brother have been ambitious of meeting me alone in some solitary spot. Is it not so? You are about to have your desire. Gregorio will mistake you for me. He will remember the heavy blood money that is upon my head, and will send his bullet straight. The result may surprise him a little, but in this world it is never wise to count upon results."

The progress of the mule, regulated by the pace of the terrible man who walked so delicately behind it, was slow, and before the spread of water with the moon shining upon it came into view, Manuelo had plenty of time to realise his position.

Not far ahead Gregorio was waiting, with his rifle on his knee, ready to fire, not dreaming that the muffled figure on the mule was not Don Q., but his own brother.

If only he could make some sign of warning whereby Gregorio might escape the cruel vengeance of the chief! For himself, he could rely on the accuracy of his brother's marksmanship.

The earth seemed suddenly to reel and give way beneath him and he knew no more. After he had fallen, the bark of Gregorio's rifle reached Don Q.

The chief stood back in the shadow of a rock and watched the active figure of Gregorio leaping down the slope.

"Where are you, brother? Is he stunned? I shot the mule under him when I saw you alone were with him," said Gregorio, stooping over the fallen animal and his rider.

The dim shape by the rock laughed and sprang at the same instant. Beneath the iron-bound musket-butt, which descended on his head, Gregorio went down kicking feebly on the sand.

Don Q's delicate little hands pinioned him with a rapid and scientific completeness. Then he turned to Manuelo, tore the gag from his mouth, and with a strength surprising in so fragile a body, pulled him free of the dead mule. He rolled the brothers into a sitting posture against the moonlit rock-face, dashed water over them and finally sat down in front of them to watch their return to consciousness, breaking now and then into shakings of sibilant laughter.

"We will wait unell our excellent Gregorio, whose shooting is so admirable, has regained his senses sufficiently to join in our conversation." Don Q. began, as Gregorio with a groan shifted his head from one bump on the rock to another, and blinked up dizzily at the moon. "He is already better. I trust, Gregorio, that your thoughts are quite clear?"

The man shivered, then scowled. Recollection had come to him also.

"I wish you both to listen to me very carefully," the chief pursued. "We have played a very interesting game together, Manuelo, for yours is the brain behind it. But I do not think I flatter myself when I say that the honors rest with me."

"Yes, we have lost the game," said Manuelo, in the old rigid manner. "But we are not afraid."

"You are a brave man," commented Don Q. politely; "but because you are not afraid now, it does not follow that you will not be afraid before we have done with one another."

"What does it matter?" answered Manuelo. "My brother and I took an oath to kill you. We have failed. Nothing remains but to make an end of us."

"Not so fast, Manuelo," put in the chief. "I have just been thinking how full of romance is your situation. You and Gregorio are twins. You were born together, you have lived and worked together, and now in the fitness of things you are to die together."

"And," resumed the brigand, "believe me, I should not interfere with so artistic a conclusion had I only ourselves to think of. But I cannot afford to forget that you have both belonged to that estimable force, to whose kind interest in my life I owe so deep a debt. It is incumbent upon me to send them information by a reliable hand—say by one of you—how a civil guard dies, who has failed in a duel with Don Q. I trust you follow me?"

The two men stared at him stolidly.

"It is clear that you do. There are, to return to the subject, many channels by which the whole story will find its way down to the plains. But that is not sufficient for my purpose. I wish the civil guard to know from the lips of one of their own corps that I have scored another point in the twenty years' gamble that has been played out between us. I have, therefore, decided that one of you shall go free. The other must die, and—well, I warn you he will need all his fortitude before the happy moment of his departure from life. You are brave men; choose, then, between you which shall go free and which shall—remain forever in the sierra."

Don Q. moved away a little space and the brothers began to talk eagerly together in low tones. At the end of five minutes the chief returned.

"Well," he asked, "I am waiting for your decision. Who is to be the lucky one?"

"Gregorio," shouted Manuelo at once.

"No, no, Manuelo, I cannot," declared the other hoarsely.

"There seems to be a slight difference of opinion; shall I decide the matter for you?"

"I will decide," said Manuelo; "I have the right of choice before my brother, since I am the elder."

"No, no!" cried the other passionately; "I will not buy life at such a price."

Don Q. held up his hand.

"It is enough. You cannot agree. The decision must be mine, for I regret I have not time (interesting as it would be) to listen to an argument between you—"

Manuelo broke into his speech.

"Hear me," he groaned; "Gregorio has a wife and child. Let him go!"

"The choice is in my hands, and in my hands it must remain." Don Q. answered; "I have decided. Gregorio shall go free after he has looked upon his brother's death. I have chosen him, not because he has a wife and child waiting for him in Murcia, but because, being reader of speech than our stiff-tongued Manuelo, he will render a more vivid picture of what he has witnessed."

The soft flow of the chief's voice neither rose nor fell. Gregorio shuddered violently.

"I will not witness it," he cried, "Shoot us both, in the name of the virgin!"

"Be reasonable," said Manuelo. "For my sake, Gregorio, go free. Why should two die? Besides, the thought that you live will be with me when the Quebranta-huesos is doing his worst. We Morunos do not know fear."

There followed a silence, during which the chief stood like a dormant bird, his cloak half fallen on the sand at his feet.

"Other men beside you, Manuelo, other brave men have challenged me to do my worst, and, with one exception, I have always lived to hear their vain appeals for mercy." Don Q.'s low tone had an echo of weariness.

"Now hear me, Manuelo; what if I give you also your life?"

The man did not reply at once; then he said:—

"Why—mock me? Speak plainly."

"I do not mock you. I have many faults in the eyes of men, but it is well known that I never lie. Is it not so?"

"That is so."

"Tell me then, Manuelo, the truth in return. What if I let you go free also?"

The love of life was strong in Manuelo. Who knows what struggle went on in his breast at that moment?

"It is impossible, senor," he said at last, "it is impossible. We have taken an oath that while life remains in our bodies we will seek your life. If you spare us now we will come again. Shoot me and be done with it. We are honorable men."

Don Q. burst into a shriek of hissing laughter.

"Manuelo, go free!" he cried. "See now I give myself into your hands. Go back to Murcia, and when your vow troubles you, come again and cross swords and wits with the king of the sequestradores. I really feel quite indebted to you, Manuelo. You have given me something to look forward to, an added zest to life, for death stares at me forever from your eyes. And although I have outgrown, most of the human weaknesses, I still have in my heart a warm feeling for a very brave man."

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- - SPIRITUALISTS EXPOSE BIG SEANCE FRAUD - -

Dramatic and startling accounts of the exposure of a spiritualistic medium and his manager appear in the current number of Light, the official organ of spiritualists.

Dr. Wallace and I. John Lobb, both ardent spiritualists, are responsible for the exposure, and the culprits are Charles Eldred, of Nottingham, and Mr. Ellis, his manager, whose "nefarious trickery" was laid bare at a meeting held on March 5 at the house of Ronald Brailey, Bayswater.

The week previous some interesting phenomena were said to have taken place, which astonished most of the sitters, one of whom was suspicious of the chair and cabinet used by Mr. Eldred, the medium.

Subsequently Mr. Brailey examined the chair, which had been left at his house, and found it had a secret compartment at the back, and also a keyhole deeply embedded and well covered up by the plushette material.

SECRET COMPARTMENT.

He communicated with Mr. Lobb, who had been one of the circle, and Mr. Lobb communicated with Dr. Wallace. A key was made which opened the lock, and a photograph was taken showing the secret compartment, which measured fifteen inches by two inches.

"We determined, after this discovery, to put a stop, at the next meeting, to any further fraud," Dr. Wallace says in the course of his article.

"I was asked by Mr. Lobb (who had to go out of town) to arrange a method of trapping the culprits. Several of the sitters at the approaching sitting on Monday were informed of the discovery. I asked one or two good spiritualists to be present, and I knew of a good clairvoyant who arranged to assist.

"The seance having been opened in the usual manner, a search of the medium was made and the chair was particularly noted. It was found that the stuffing of the back of the chair was more pronounced, and the sensitive referred to, Mr. Drew, on psychometrizing it, assured those present that it contained some very suspicious articles, which must have been placed there just before the seance.

"The key was used and the upholstered panel in the back of the chair fell forward, the space being completely packed with articles necessary for faking 'spirit forms.'

TELL-TALE PANEL.

"It was then found that the secret recess contained a collapsible dummy head, made of pink stockinet, with flesh-colored mask (with pieces of stockinet gummed over the holes); the loose stockinet was doubtless used to represent the shrunken skin at the neck; six pieces of fine white China silk, containing in all thirteen yards; two pieces of fine black cloth (doubtless used in the so-called dematerializations); three beards of various shades; two wigs, one white and one gray; an extending metal coat-hanger for suspending drapery to represent the second form, with an iron hook on which to hang the form; a small flash electric lamp with four yards of wire with switch, which could be used when the medium was away from the cabinet to produce so-called spirit lights within; a bottle of scent, pins, etc.

"As soon as the members had gone into the seance room, I, anticipating any difficulty there might be in dealing with the culprits, entered the house, accompanied by a sympathetic and most shrewd friend, who is a member of the public detective service, and entered the room just as this discovery was made.

CONFESSES HIS GUILT.

"When he was challenged about the fraud, Mr. Eldred confessed his guilt, and handed over the key of the secret compartment.

"Instead of charging the two individuals we tempered with mercy our sense of horror, disgust and indignation at such infamous proceedings. I requested the return of the money taken, which I must say was promptly done, and I confiscated the dummy articles, which are now in the office of Light for inspection.

"I hope this discovery will prevent any further attempts to prey upon the most sacred feelings of their fellow-mortals, many of whom have hitherto been their too unsuspecting dupes."

Mr. Lobb states that this is the second materialization medium he helped to expose within the last two months. "When and where is this sort of business to stop?" he asks.

THE VAGRANT'S UNIFORM.

London, March 31.—A prisoner charged with begging appeared before the Fareham (Hants) magistrates in a yellow canvas suit. This is the kind of dress now served out to the police stations in the county for clothing persons who destroy their own clothes.

PINS IN HER CAKE.

London, March 31.—The wife of a farmer at Peterborough had a narrow escape from being choked by a two-inch pin in a piece of cake she was eating. The pin stuck across her throat, and was dislodged by a fit of coughing. Four more pins were found attaching the frilling with which the cake was adorned.

FATAL COBWEBS.

London, March 31.—The application of cobwebs to stop bleeding from a wound on his finger, received while feding a chaff-cutter, caused the death, from lockjaw, of William Philpott, sixty-five years old, of Minster, Sheppey. A verdict of "accidental death" was returned at the inquest.

MEALS EVERY THREE HOURS.

London, March 31.—Joseph Halkett Fraser, a convict on license, was committed for trial recently at Birmingham for theft and obtaining food and lodging by false pretenses. He posed as "Captain" Fraser at a Birmingham boarding house, where he spent eight days in bed and was served with bovril, mutton chops and fruit every three hours.

A HEAVY RAINFALL.

London, March 31.—Every farmer in the Southmoulton district of Devon has received 9,200 tons of water on every acre of his land since the beginning of the year. The oldest inhabitant cannot remember such a wet time.

LAUGHED TOO HEARTILY.

London, March 31.—Louisa Whithall, of Hemmerdeck Road, Clapham, laughed so heartily while attending a performance at the Tivoli Music Hall yesterday evening that she dislocated her lower jaw. She was taken to Charing Cross Hospital.

BURNS' BRIDGE DOOMED.

Edinburgh, March 31.—Barskimming bridge, over the Ayr, near Mossgiel, which is associated why Burns' "Man Was Made to Mourn," is doomed.

PROPS FOR THEIR OLD AGE.

Tokio, March 31.—On account of advanced age, Count Takayuki Sasaki, who is 72, and Viscount Tomoyuki Hayash, who has reached the age of 84, have been granted the privilege of carrying sticks in the Imperial Palace at Tokio.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

London, March 31.—Baron Rothschild, Prince Frederick Charles Child and Percy Whit Child—so called because he was born on Whit Monday—were the names of three litigants in the Chancery division. They have a brother named Lord Roberts Child.

TOWED TO HIS SHIP.

Liverpool, March 31.—When two men in a boat went to rescue a drunken Swedish sailor named Alsen, who had jumped from the bridge of his ship, the Interprise, at Gravesend yesterday, he declined to be saved, and nearly upset the boat. The men lassoed him and towed him to his ship.

WOMEN IN THE PULPIT.

London, March 31. — A religious service at the Unitarian Church, Burnley, yesterday was conducted entirely by women. Miss Elizabeth Bibby, Mrs. William Marsden and Miss Blanche Mackie appeared in the pulpit, Miss Mabel Mackie played the organ and Miss Marian Bailey was soloist.

ROOTS BLOCK DRAINAGE PIPE

London, March 31.—At a meeting of the Stour Valley drainage board at Rowley yesterday, a remarkable obstruction was reported in a 18-inch drainage pipe at Whittington. Though the joints of the pipes are sealed with cement, a fibre from the roots of a birch penetrated the pipe and produced a number of fibres, which closed it up.

BOY SHERLOCK HOLMES.

London, March 31.—John Wilcocks, eleven years old, of Grimsby, saw three boys named Cox, Young and Sayan, enter a shop and steal six mouth organs. He purchased one of the instruments a few days later from one of the boys, saying that he wanted it for the police, whereupon two more were handed over. The other three he secured from Young's father. He took them to the police and yesterday Cox was ordered six strokes and one day's imprisonment, and the other two were bound over.

7,000 PIGEONS IN A RACE.

London, March 31. — Nearly 5,000 members were represented yesterday at a conference of the Lancashire Federation of Pigeon Flying Clubs to discuss the forthcoming fly from Nantes next July. It was decided to charter a special boat to take the birds from Southampton to St. Malo, and they will be conveyed to Nantes by a special train. At least 7,000 birds will compete.

A VETERAN'S LONG WALK.

London, March 31.—David Callard, fifty-six years old, has successfully completed a walk of 336 miles within eighty-four hours, walking twenty-eight miles in seven hours each day for twelve days. The walk was done over the road between Bury St. Edmunds and Newmarket.

BACK TO BIRTHPLACE TO DIE.

Plymouth, March 31.—Mr. Ponsford Fisher, a commercial traveller, was making a call at Seymour's drapery establishment in Union street, Plymouth, on Saturday, when he was taken ill and died almost immediately. Mr. Fisher was born on those premises sixty-five years ago.

MUNICIPAL BATHING.

London, March 31.—The London County Council will be asked to-morrow to give its consent to the construction of a bathing lake not less than 20,000 square feet in area on Tooting Common.

London, March 31.—Dr. A. M. W. Downing said at a meeting of the Royal Downing Astronomical Association last night that the next total eclipse of the sun will take place on January 3, 1908. It will be visible from Hull Island and Flint Island, in the Pacific Ocean, both of which are uninhabited, and will last four minutes.

☞ Communications intended for "Grandma's Room" should be addressed in care of the office of publication.

The Home Circle

Mother Wisdom.—A child's first right is to be well born, born of clean minded, healthful parents, who do not pass on to this innocent, helpless little visitor to earth and life, a system weakened by excesses, intemperance and vice and evil temper.

Unfortunately, the vicious, the evil, the diseased, the utterly selfish and thoughtless, are as eligible to propagate our race as the pure, the clean and the healthy.

Our fruit stock is carefully chosen, and carefully guarded against inherited deterioration: our cattle and our fowls are bred with thought and care that they shall be given the very best parentage: but our race, our coming people—alas—they are not marketable, and all are equally taxable! So the helpless little humans are often born with an inherited curse from which death will be a welcome release. Few children obtain this first great right, the right to be well born. But next to this, comes the right to the best of care and training, prompted by mother love and guided by mother wisdom.

"Give the baby water six times a day," was a message telegraphed across the continent to a young mother; and it is a message which all mothers should consider and put into practice.

In the hot days of summer it must be given oftener. Baby cries often from thirst and the breast nor the bottle does not do for him what a teaspoonful of cool water will do. Even a tiny baby of two weeks will show his greedy delight at receiving the few drops of cool water twice or three times a day. And when teething-time comes the glass will be clutched at by the little hands and the child will cry if the water is denied after the first few swallows.

It keeps the stomach in better condition, is a natural bowel regulator and prevents much fretting. Later it prevents convulsions and makes the process of teething much easier. Plenty of cool water will often save a large doctor's bill and more suffering than you realize.

Much has been written about regular meals for baby and many young mothers are puzzled as to the hours for feeding such a sleepy little morsel. Certainly you must not waken a child to feed it, but you can easily follow the rule to let two hours elapse between the meals.

If the child wakens before the two hours are passed, do not give him the breast or the bottle, just to hush him off to sleep, but keep him waiting till his proper meal time. Sometimes a few teaspoonfuls of cold water will quiet and send him off to sleep again.

Some mothers cover baby's head while he sleeps, thinking that by this method he is kept warmer and sleeps better. To keep him warm roll him in a soft shawl or blanket and then cover as usual, but leave the little face uncovered so that fresh air may enter the lungs.

To keep a child asleep in poisoned air is slow murder and cruel in the injurious effects on lungs and brain.

To make a rolling pad of a young child take two squares of soft cotton or flannelette and line between them with a thick wadding of cotton batting. Bind the four sides and on two opposite sides sew six tapes, three on a side, about a foot long. When baby is ready for bed warm this pad, lay him on it, and tie the tapes down the front from his chin to his feet. He can not get his hands out into the cold nor throw the covers away from his little body. He is secure against chills—a snug, dry little bundle.

Some babies cannot stand two baths a day, though some mothers insist upon giving them. One full bath in twenty-four hours is sufficient for the majority of children. If a child seems weak and failing, use the full bath sparingly. [illegible] instead a quick sponging and an oil bath: that is, rub warm sweet oil well into the skin over the entire body.

To secure health, avoid all medicines not especially prescribed by your own physician. Babies rarely need medicine. But give them plenty of sunlight, water and sleep, and feed regularly and let them breathe fresh air.

Put them to sleep out of doors whenever possible; let them live in the open air every hour that is warm and sunny.

All health depends upon the open air. Horace Mann says: "Seeing that the atmosphere is forty miles deep all around the globe, it is a useless piece of economy to breathe it more than once. We are prodigals of health, of which we have so little, and niggards of air, of which we have so much!"

For the Amateur Gardener

If your flower beds were very weedy last year, there will be many weed seeds to contend with this summer. To destroy them before raking off the beds and so burying the seed, cover them with a layer of straw and burn till it goes to ashes. The ashes make a good fertilizer and the fire will destroy all weed not so deep as to be beyond its reach. After the burning, rake off all rubbish; spread with well rotted manure and leaf-mold from the woods if it is possible to obtain it.

[illegible] this deeply into the soil, break the earth with a hoe by chopping the lumps well out, and finish by raking till the soil is exceedingly fine.

Some soils which are heavy and clayey require a generous mixture with sharp sand. Soils lacking in lime, as most very sandy soils are, will be benefited by an addition of air-slaked lime with the leaf-mold and rotted manure. To judge how much to add to a bed, sprinkle the lime over the surface till it resembles a light snow fall, or barely covers the ground, no more.

Flowers which are desirable for their beautiful colors are rendered more brilliant by the addition of lime to the soil, always remembering that it must be air-slaked.

Roses are improved and given deeper, richer tints by burying pieces of iron and iron nails at the roots of the bushes.

But even before the work of preparing the permanent beds come the preparation of the seed bed. Perhaps you can not spare room for a cold frame, in which case a bed bordered by a frame of boards raised six to eight inches above the ground surface will do nicely. For this framed seed-bed have a cover of light muslin which must be spread over the frame each night, to ward off frost, chill and checking of growth through cold. It would be well to place a few rocks or heavy sticks on the portions of the cloth which reach beyond the frame to prevent stray cats or rough winds from bearing the cloth onto the tender plants, or otherwise coaxing it away from its duty as protector.

As soon as the air is warm, this cloth is to be removed each morning. Do not transplant to the open beds till cold rains and cold nights are past. Then lift the young plants carefully, first soaking the soil about the roots. Do not pull them up and so tear the tiny rootlets, but make a plant lifter or "dibble" by whittling a flat stick, a foot long and an inch wide, pointed at one edge. The plants may be transplanted when the third leaf is well developed. Make some cones or tiny "foolscaps" of old newspaper, and cover the young plants with these for a time—the first day—and for a number of nights; the exact number to be decided according to the warmth of the night air.

Easter Eggs

If you are experienced with the brush you can make your Easter eggs real gifts of beauty. To make raised figures or designs on the shells, dip a fine brush into melted tallow and write the message or outline the figure in grease, after first boiling the egg hard. Immerse the eggs in vinegar, which eats away the shell, leaving the tallow covered portions intact. Do not leave them in the vinegar too long or it will consume too much of the shell. Mottoes and monograms may be produced by drawing upon the shell with oil and a camel's hair brush the design you wish to show up in white. Now boil the egg in dye or any chosen coloring and the oil covered portion will remain white.

Gold and silvered designs are made by drawing the designs with painter's size, on hard boiled eggs, then rossling the egg, which may have been previously colored, in a saucer of gold or silver dust, which may be obtained at a book binders. "Diamond dust" or powdered glass, also makes a pretty design.

To render eggs glossy rub them over, after cooling, with a drop of oil or butter.

Coffee will produce a brown coloring for eggs. Cochineal, many shades from crimson to pink. Onion peel gives a good yellow. If it is desired to transfer the figure and color from a piece of calico or "print" to the egg, sew it up in the print and boil in lye.

For an Easter holiday entertainment, which may be gotten up for the making of a goodly sum for the church, there are a number of egg games. First let there be an egg hunt. The eggs are hidden out of doors in all manner of odd places, even up in trees. All hands enter into an earnest hunt for eggs. Let them be hard boiled, very hard boiled, and dyed. The one bringing in the most eggs receives a prize of a cocoanut cream egg well coated in chocolate. The next best receives simply chocolate creams, only one, no more.

Now come two little "Brer' Rabbits," who take these eggs and sell them at five cents each to those who care to enter the egg race.

The "Brer' Rabbits" are little boys dressed in canton flannel, with long ears standing up from their cotton-covered heads. The race—you all know. The goals at certain distances, each to be made without dropping the egg from the spoon in which it is carried, the runner holding the spoon by the handle. To the winner is given some prize, a pretty china egg, or egg-shaped ornament.

Again comes a contest of rolling eggs. A wicket is placed at the foot of an incline and eggs are rolled through it from a difficult distance. For this contest "Brer' Rabbit" sells eggs at three for a nickel and the one scoring the most wickets in a dozen shots of course wins a pretty prize, while a booby prize may also be given. When eggs give out, the guests may be invited to feed the rabbits. "Brer' Rabbits" are put into a prepared pen which holds all sorts of penny gifts, as pretty as you can buy or make. These gifts may have been contributed by the friends and workers of the church. To "feed the rabbits" each guest must pay five cents and give the rabbit an egg. In return the rabbit gives one of the contributed gifts. It is really a form of the old fashioned "fish pond." "Brer' Rabbit," when his appetite is satisfied, comes forth and sells the eggs again. A lunch must not be omitted and dainty cakes with ice cream will find ready purchasers.

Poultry Notes.

Feed your young chickens warm bread and milk after the first meal of yolk of hard boiled egg, which is given when they are twenty-four hours old, or even thirty-six hours.

For about three days bread and milk, varied with a sprinkling of rolled oats, or oatmeal fed dry has proven a successful diet according to my personal experience.

If inclined to chicken cholera which last year proved so fatal to incubator chickens in B. C., give them boiled milk to drink and bread boiled in milk with a suspicion of black pepper mixed with it. An almost general "cure all" for hen and chicken troubles is lard mixed thick with black pepper. Open the mouth of the sick fowl and force this remedy down the throat a half teaspoonful at a time. Repeat the dose every two hours if need be. It is both physic and tonic and seems well suited to the ills of farm birds. For gapes a few drops of turpentine and oil dropped into the throat will, if taken in time, cure the trouble. Chickens sometimes have an attack of catarrh when the "nose" and eyes run water and the chicken is feverish and given to sneezing. This may turn to croup, so take the fowl at once and administer the lard and pepper; bathe the face and eyes with equal parts of whiskey and sweet oil and keep the patient in warm, dry quarters.

Boudoir on Tires Built for Miss Evelyn Walsh

Miss Evelyn Walsh

Denver, Col., Saturday.—In a unique automobile constructed with a reclining lounge and fitted out like a boudoir with every convenience for a woman, Miss Evelyn Walsh, daughter of Thomas Walsh, wealthy mine owner, is to travel from Wolfhurst, her father's home, to Denver—occasionally between Denver and Colorado Springs.

The luxurious boudoir on wheels is really a necessity, as Miss Walsh is still an invalid as a result of injuries she received in an automobile accident at Newport, August 19 last, when the brother Vinson was killed.

The automobile is being built with a reclining lounge six feet long by four feet broad, a reclining chair and a mirrored medical chest. The car is to possess every facility and convenience. Nothing of exactly this kind is known to the automobile world.

Mr. Walsh and Miss Evelyn will leave Washington within a few days for Wolfhurst.

In the Newport accident Miss Walsh sustained a compound fracture of the right leg. The limb was set by one of the oldest and most prominent of New York surgeons, but the fracture still causes annoyance.

Daily Fashion Hints

Published by The Colonist by Special Arrangement With the American Fashion Company, 353 Broadway, New York

The wash shirt waist is an all-year round favorite, as attested by the designs to be seen in all of the smart shops. Here is sketched a pretty model in heavy white linen with a vest of the same material laid in wide tucks and finished by bands of embroidery. The opening is effected under a strip of the same trimming of which the belt and cuffs are also formed.

ESTELLE'S FASHION LETTER

New York, April 7.—This is to be a hat letter—and for two reasons—first, because the head covering of a woman is almost as important as the head covering of a man, and second, because it is time some one said that neither the large hat, nor the small hat, nor the medium-sized hat, is to be worn exclusively, but the hat most suitable to the occasion and most becoming to the wearer.

The real spring hat, however, the one the bluebird and the pussy-willow calls for this season, is the narrow-brimmed sailor. This, of course as natural, is really a summer hat, but Dame Fashion this past winter has been experimenting with it, and finding the shape almost universally becoming, has devised a manner of trimming which lifts it from the simplicity class and puts it into the ranks of full dress. She hints that after it has done duty as the first straw hat its rather elaborate trimmings can be transferred to another shape, and adorned with a plain ribbon band and a quill will do for summer travelling or beach wear.

But for present use these stylish little sailors are gay and heavy with ribbon, lace and flowers. In shape they have high crowns and narrow brims. Ribbon is the favorite trimming, with a stiff wired bow at the left of the crown. If, however the ribbon band and bow are not becoming, ruchings of silk may be used. At the back under the brim is a wide bandeau three or four inches in depth and this is completely covered by flowers and foliage. One of the more elaborate of these hats was seen in lavender straw braid, trimmed with shaded lavender ribbon ending in the orthodox wired high standing bow. The deep bandeau under the brim was covered with lilacs and pink roses. The pink roses were used to give the touch of brightness demanded this season on all toilettes.

This touch of color is noticeable on the black hats, which are usually black and white combined with a rosette of flower or a knot of red or blue or yellow or pink. This mode is of great assistance to the amateur or home milliner, for deftly followed it gives a tone or a touch that makes a last season hat into a fairly acceptable piece of present-day wear or puts home trimming in a rank with the show-window displays of the best houses.

One of these renovated hats was of rough black braid faced with white. Black ribbon was twisted about the crown and ended in the conventional high bow at the left, held in place by a handsome buckle. Under the brim at the back the bandeau was covered with ruched black maline with a large knot of coral pink velvet.

The milliners' houses have been over busy the past month, and there will be no let up in the rush of business for some time yet. There have been several private openings by wholesale houses for the benefit of the retail trade, and these openings have shown conclusively that though small hats are on the list this season they are not the only hats by any means.

One of the novelties shown by an exclusive house was the crownless hats, designed evidently to circumvent the theatre managers being more a head dress than a hat. The front was a wreath of pink roses beautifully shaded, held to the head at the back by a wire covered with brown chiffon in tiny plaits. The coiffure shown between the wreath and the wreath and the band. Another hat shown, a real one this time with crown and wide brim, was of very fine deep plum-colored straw covered with a perfect riot and tangle of violets, roses, forget-me-nots, lilacs, corn-flowers and daisies. And remarkable to say it was really beautiful and very becoming to the dark eyed, olive skinned debutante who was trying it on. I hope she bought it, for if donned by an older person it would be a terrible waste of beauty.

Among the children's hats shown were two charming models of the popular lingerie hats. One of these is known as the sun-shape. The crowns of these sun-shapes are large and round, with a wide frill of embroidery which covers and stands out around the edge of the brim. This is usually Hamburg with the under sides fastened by a frill of lawn bordered with narrow Valenciennes. Across the front of the brim is laid a large flat bow of black velvet ribbon, or rosettes of silk in color may be used if preferred.

The other shape shown for "missy" is the picture hat usually made of white maline. The wire foundation is covered with the maline in plaited ruffles. Liberty satin ribbon bows or rosettes are used in addition to the maline, or wreaths of tiny roses held in place by ribbons.

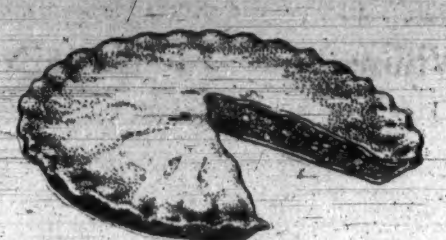
Among the hats shown for matrons were some elegant affairs in gray and gray and white, or two shades of gray. Some of these were gray on the outside and white beneath. Gray maline was the foundation of the trimming on these gray studies, but each and all had a bunch of color a la mode. Sometimes this was a perfect pink rose, sometimes white roses with yellow centres, sometimes deep red roses.

Some of these gray hats were in toque and capote shapes and were beautiful with dark blue violets with knots of dark green velvet. It would seem this season as though no woman with any taste and a fair amount of money need to wear anything but a becoming and fashionable head-covering.

ESTELLE.

CARELESS APPLE PACKING.

Fruit growers on Vancouver Island and throughout the province generally will be interested in the following despatch from Brantford, Ont., which appeared in the Toronto Globe of Saturday last: Mr. J. J. Philp, Dominion fruit inspector at Winnipeg, appeared before Magistrate Ludlow here yesterday and secured the conviction of Geo. Miles and E. Savage of Norwich, shipper and packer, respectively, for violation of the fruit marks act. They offered no defence and were both fined. The apples in question were sold to R. J. Graham of Belleville, and by him shipped to a dealer in Prince Albert, Sask. This dealer made a complaint to Inspector Philp, stating that the apples were not up to grade. Philp went to Prince Albert, which is 600 miles northwest of Winnipeg, and found that the apples complained of, though of good keeping quality, were much below the grade marked on the barrels. He sorted some of the barrels and found that in one case fully 23 per cent were culls and in another, 27 per cent, against 10 per cent, allowed by the act. Most of the barrels averaged about the same. In compliance with instructions from his chief at Ottawa, the inspector came to Ontario and visited Norwich, where he found Mr. Miles. That gentleman expressed the opinion that it was a hardship that he should be punished for another man's shortcomings. Savage being the packer. The inspector interviewed Savage and came to the conclusion that it would only be fair to Miles and at the same time a lesson to other packers to make Savage bear part of the responsibility. Therefore both were charged and in both cases the minimum fine was imposed.



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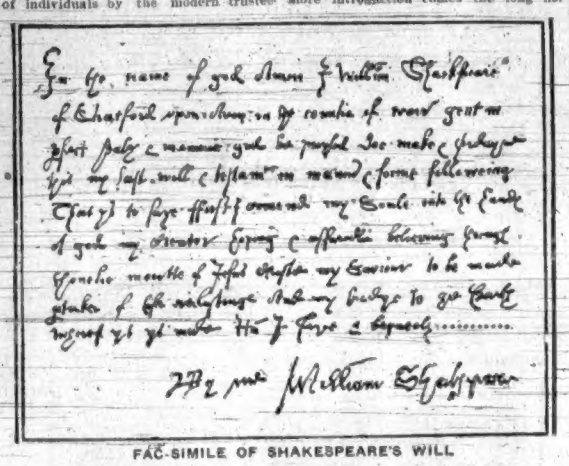
Whims and Fancies Revealed in Wills

A Patriot Who Wanted His Skin Made into Drum Heads—Jeremy Bentham's Post Mortem Banquets—A Rhode Island Will of Six Words—Strange Requests Which Add to the Trials of Trustees—Companies Now Taking the Place of Individuals in Managing Estates.

NEW YORK, March 31. — Although bankers, lawyers and others interested in the financial and legal signs of the times have already ceased discussing the will of the late Marshall Field, it still has wide general interest as an indication of the passing of the individual trustee as the person to carry out the provisions of such a document. Mr. Field divided his vast estate into several bequests and placed them in the charge of trust companies acting in co-operation with individual trustees. By so doing he emphasized the truth of the saying of a British jurist that the "true index of a man's character is contained in his will and testament." In this case the document was an index of the far-seeing business acumen of the testator who thus gave post mortem approval to the system that is nowadays rapidly replacing the old-fashioned trusteeship of individuals by the modern trusteeship of organized institutions acting in an impersonal business capacity.



FAC-SIMILE OF SHAKESPEARE'S WILL

In fact, it is becoming more and more difficult to persuade the ordinary well-informed mortal to be a trustee. Men who act as trustees, however well intentioned they may be, often get into serious difficulties. Not long ago two trustees in England, neither of them a wealthy man, were compelled by the beneficiary's own most ardent wishes, to him out of their own pockets $30,000 which had been lost through an investment contrary to the terms of the document but made in compliance with the beneficiary's own most ardent wishes.

In legal phrase a trustee is a person "entrusted with property for the benefit of another." In more homely language such a person is one who has all the worries and responsibilities of wealth without any of its enjoyments. Then, too, there are men who betray the trust reposed in them and dissipate property whose rightful owners have no means of recovering it. For these reasons the day of individual trustee is passing. The modern trust company is taking his place. One New York company alone, the Trust Company of America, is trustee for more than $1,000,000 worth of estates and private bequests.

Without some means to carry out its provisions there would be little use for making a will whether expressed in the ordinary legal phraseology or in the style adopted by the jovial spirit who began:

"I, William Hickington,
Poet of Pecklington,
Do give and bequeath,
As free as I breathe."

and continued throughout in doggerel, or like that of the gentleman with a prejudice against mustaches who carefully provided that none of his heirs should ever be anything but smooth-shaven.

It is a curious fact that some of the crudest and quaintest wills have stood legal tests while others drawn up by skilled lawyers have been successfully broken. One of the most remarkable wills on record in England was scratched on a plank of wood by a shipwrecked naval officer; another will admitted to probate in New York was written on the back of the frontispiece in a German story book. In Rhode Island may be seen what is probably the shortest will on record. It contains only six words: "Mrs. ——, I leave her all." Yet it was quite as effective as the prolixity and solemnity with which William Shakespeare began a similar document.

"In the name of God, Amen," wrote the great dramatist, "I, William Shakespeare, of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the County of Warwick, Gent., in perfect health and memory (God be praised) do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following: that is to say,"—then after yet more introduction comes the long list of bequests and instructions to his executors.

Trustees and executors come face to face with some very curious requests, sometimes, indeed, requests that common sense insists upon disregarding. One of the most remarkable conditions ever presented to an amazed executor, for example, was the command of a New England gentleman that his skin be made into two drumheads, the same to become the property of an old friend who should go to Bunker Hill at sunrise every 17th of June and there beat on the said drum the tune of "Yankee Doodle." The request was the more easily ignored as it had no bearing upon the actual disposal of his goods and chattels. And hardly less startling was the wish expressed in the will of Jeremy Bentham, a distinguished author, and founder of the School of Utilitarianism, that his body be embalmed and seated in his favorite arm chair at the banquet table of his friends and disciples at any especially important meetings. The wish in this case was actually carried into effect, and for several years the figure of the benevolent philosopher still presided over his friend's banquets—gazing from a glass case, to be sure, but described as having all the appearance, thanks to the skill of the embalming process, of an excellent statue. But as time went on the banquets became fewer, and the old gentleman now sits in the museum of an English college.

In actual donations of money that one or more trustees must administer, the human nature of a will flies more frequently in its smaller than in its larger donations. A man in England, for instance, some time ago, bequeathed the sum of twenty shillings a year, payable at five shillings quarterly, to a poor man "to go about the parish church, during the sermon, to keep people awake, and to keep dogs out of the church." One can almost see him in imagination sitting in his pew and chuckling in advance over that provision. And there was a man in Ohio not long ago who founded by will an infirmary for homeless cats, and took good care to specify that proper "sporting grounds," well stocked with rats, should be provided for the inmates.

Far removed from his kindly feeling was the Bostonian—although there may have been something to be said for him—whose will left his wife penniless unless she married again within five years, giving as a reason that he wanted somebody else to find out how hard it was to live with her. In this country such post mortem spite, however, easily defeats its own ends, and no American jury would expect either a good natured trustee or an impersonal trust company acting in the same capacity, to enforce the conditions.

Pleasanter to think of, although sometimes equally absurd in detail, are the wills now and then made by testators who aim to promote virtue and discourage vice among their immediate descendants. There is a Long Island will in which a man of considerable wealth provided that none of his heirs should inherit unless they could give proof that they were leading lives of almost angelic virtue. They could neither smoke nor drink; they must be up early every morning and breakfast at a certain hour; they must be in the house early each evening; they must be industrious; they should never enter a barroom and should not marry until the age of twenty-five. Out of all the heirs there was only one who was willing to come within the limits of the specifications. Quite the opposite of this Long Islander was the queer old Finlander who cheerfully devised all his property to the Devil—and the State at once took possession of it. Perhaps hardly less cynical was the man in one of our Western towns who devised all his property to any man who could prove himself a Christian; defining the word "Christian" in a way that no mortal man could possibly come up to. And here the court set aside the will and saved the executors untold perplexity by giving the property to a legal heir.

Dividing property by means of a will is a custom of ancient origin, perhaps the earliest mention of a will being the statement in Genesis that Jacob gave Joseph a portion above his brethren. In Greece wills are said to have been made as early as 594 B. C., although legislation covering questions of legacies probably came into being several centuries later. From those early days until the middle of the nineteenth century individuals acted as trustees under wills. Finally lawyers began warning their clients against the dangers of trusteeship and the rascality of unscrupulous trustees has formed the basis of an infinite variety of plays and novels. Half a century ago the first trust company that included trusteeship among its routine duties was formed in England. So successful have been the trust companies that there are now more then 600 of them in the United States, with resources of more than $2,500,000,000 and aggregate deposits amounting to nearly $2,000,000,000, or nearly one-fifth of the total deposits of all the banking institutions in the country.

Trust companies act as executors, administrators or guardians. A trust company cannot be persuaded into making dangerous investments in order to gamble for large returns upon the property committed to its care. Its clients' interests must be guarded according to strict business and legal principles. It keeps its trust funds entirely distinct from its own affairs but the capital and surplus of the whole organization supplies a guarantee that its obligations in a fiduciary capacity will be properly fulfilled. In many companies the trust department occupies entirely separate quarters with no relation to the banking department except that of depositor. "Corporation of this kind, said an officer of the Trust Company of America, in discussing the terms of the Filed will, "have the advantage over individuals in possessing better knowledge of profitable investments, better connections for the transaction of business and better command of legal and financial sources of advice and information."

MIXED FARMING AT SAANICH

Hogs and Sheep as Money Makers—The Land Problem Again.

Written for the Sunday Colonist By H. F. Pullen

WHILE a few of the larger ranchers of the Saanich district are ready to debate the question of the advisability of devoting one's energies to some particular phase of the farming industry, the majority believe in doing a little of everything. There is hardly anything that cannot be grown on the fertile lands of the peninsula; fruit, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, grain, potatoes, as well as hops, thrive well and yield a good profit.

James Hagan and his son have a fine farm between the West road and the Saanich arm, with a splendid frontage on the latter. Of his one hundred and seventy acres he has one hundred cleared. Here he keeps about sixteen cows, which are fed on hay and roots without any grain feed, and which average him $50 apiece every year for cream, besides the separated milk, which is fed to pigs.

Every season about twenty pigs are fed on the skim milk, and it takes very little grain feeding to make them worth $10 to $12 each. At least half of this can be credited to the milk, so that the milk from sixteen cows can be said to be worth over $160 just for pig feed. The value of this by-product is seldom calculated in considering the profits to be made from cows.

The thirty ewes almost keep themselves on the wild land, so that the forty lambs they raise on an average are almost all profit. The ewes get some oats and hay during the lambing season; that is, in January and February, as well as in March. When ready for the butcher the lambs are worth on an average $4.50 each, or $180 for the season's output. Formerly the Indians' dogs were a source of danger to the sheep, but since the natives have taken to shepherding themselves they have destroyed all dangerous dogs.

Whenever a field is to be seeded down to clover and timothy it is first prepared for wheat, and in the fall the wheat and timothy are sown at the same time. In the following March three or four pounds of clover seed to the acre is sown. This method is sowing usually insures a good plant, from which three annual crops can be cut or two tons to the acre, and after that it is good for a couple of years' pasturing. Sometimes three tons to the acre is obtained from mixed clover and timothy, but the average is about two tons.

Oats is the staple grain crop throughout lower British Columbia, and yield crop yields everywhere from fifty bushels to the acre upwards. Mr. Hagan is very conservative in his estimates, being afraid of giving misleading information; yet his figures show plainly that his hundred acres of land brings him a steady income. He has lived on his farm for the past thirty-two years and every year makes it more valuable.

Edwin Johns, of Saanichton, says that there is plenty of hard work on a farm, but a good comfortable living can be made there. He has one hundred acres, of which seventy-five acres are cleared. The land is mostly good read loam from which big fir timber has been taken and is particularly suited for growing clover crops. From two and a half to three tons to the acre is a very common yield.

Mr. Johns likes the Jersey cow or Jersey grade. He thinks them more profitable than the Holsteins. He generally sells the calves at a month old and sells them dressed. The price is about 10 cents a pound, and the calves dress from 100 to 120 pound each. Alive they are worth 7 cents.

Land-clearing is one of the subjects in which Mr. Johns, like almost all farmers, is very vitally interested. He has been working with a Smith grubber, which is manipulated by horse power. The power of this machine is almost as great as of an engine, but it is very slow and it does not pile the stumps. As the piling is nearly half the work, there is a vast difference in the comparative cost of clearing with these machines.

Xavier Marcotte has a large farm of 500 acres on the side of Mount Newton, but only eighty acres is under cultivation, with about fifty acres glassed and used for pasture. There he has thirty-five fine Southdown ewes, the lambs from which last year were sold for $5 each. They average considerably more than one lamb to each ewe, and are given nothing but hay to eat, so that the product is almost all profit. He also has a small herd of grade cows, nine of which are in milk. He believes in the farm from which he derives his living.

C. A. Gillan has been only a few years on his farm near Mount Newton, but he has already become much attached to the district. He believes in the Fresian Holstein cow, of which breed he has the nucleus of a herd. With seven cows he has taken as high as 304 a month from the creamery. One gives him over four gallons at every milking, yet she gets nothing to eat but grass.

Mr. Gillan has a plan of his own for feeding hogs. He thinks that by raising a rotation of green crops and roots the pigs may be kept growing and in good condition, so that it would not take much grain feed to finish them. This plan has been adopted near Ottawa with a large measure of success, and he considers this climate much more suitable for the purpose than that in the east. The Yorkshire is his favorite hog, because it is very prolific and matures quickly.

Mr. Gillan is in British Columbia because he likes the climate much better than in the more easterly provinces. He thinks that there is money to be made at farming if it is conducted properly. Both industry and brains are needed here as elsewhere.

Like every other farmer, Mr. Gillan thinks his own place better than any other in the country. This is a good healthy sign, indicating that every farm has peculiar merits of its own. The farm in question extends over one hundred and fifty acres, of deep bottom land, half of which is cleared. The soil certainly looks as if it would never become impoverished. It would seem as if this would be a model place on which to raise hay for the market as the crops would be sure to be heavy and there would be little danger of injuring the soil.

Even in this old settled district there is at least a third of the land still covered with timber, probably more. The process of clearing by hand is slow and extremely laborious and expensive. The advent of a stumping engine would be welcomed by the ranchers if it would clear the land at a reasonable price. Whether in this district there would be sufficient business to warrant the purchase of an outfit it is difficult to say without looking over the country with that purpose in view. Very little clearing is being done just now because of the high price of labor and the disinclination of the younger generation to engage in the hard manual labor necessary to do the work by the old methods. None of us want to work as hard at manual toil as our fathers did, especially when we see another way of getting the work done.

Another reason for the slackening up on the clearing is the fact that most of the ranchers have enough land already cleared on which to make a comfortable living. One hundred acres of land is sufficient acreage on which to keep twenty cows with the usual complement of pigs, sheep, young stock, etc. That should be sufficient for one man to handle economically and is certainly sufficient to provide a handsome living if well managed.

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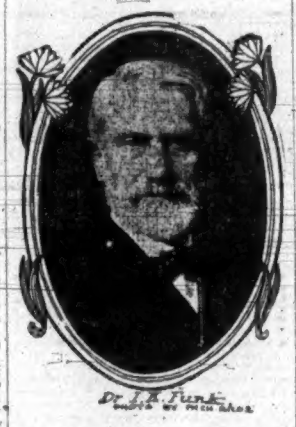
Favors Domestic Spelling

New York, March.—Dictionary makers of the new school do not frown on origtinality in spelling, for they are pledged to the movement financed by Andrew Carnegie, which has for its object the simplification of English orthography. It was not so many years ago that the compilers of lexicons were regarded as making usage, and as being laws unto themselves. The first great American lexicographer, Noah Webster, whose house still stands near Yale university, at New Haven, was one who struck out for himself into the spelling industry and set a few standards which the people of the United States were supposed to follow.



Dr. I. K. Funk

He did, as a matter of fact, bring about some of the arrangements of letters which are accepted, at least, on this side of the water. He was the original foe of the "u" in such words as honor. Some of his reforms have fallen by the wayside and others he actually abandoned himself. The dictionary makers of the present, however, are watching the development of language and are simply recording the usage as it becomes established.

Such men as the editor of the Century Dictionary, Dr. Benjamin E. Smith; the etymological editor of the same publication, Dr. C. P. G. Scott, and the Rev. Dr. Isaac K. Funk, the publisher and editor-in-chief of the Standard Dictionary, look kindly upon the proposed reforms and have become among the zealous advocates of a simpler spelling. They have all joined the Simplified Spelling Board and are taking an active part in the campaign of education on behalf of an easier spelling.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Dr. Isaac K. Funk is one of the most earnest advocates of the new order of English spelling, and, indeed, not only in the dictionary of which he is the editor-in-chief, but in the publication of the firm over which he has supervision he has directed the employment of many of the improved spellings.

"Although these words are constantly used, and have been for years," said he, "very few protests have been made concerning them. In fact, they are scarcely noticed. Once in a great while some one in England writes about spelling which he considers as different from that in common use. It is intended, however, not to use words which might strike the eye as being greatly different and thus distract the attention of the reader from the subject of which he is reading. Several journals have for years been constantly using these reformed spellings.

"In this connection attention might be called to the changes in spelling of proper names which have been made by the United States Board on Geographical Names. The American Philological Association has adopted three hundred words with reformed spelling and has urged the simplification of 3,500 others.

"The Modern Languages Association, which includes teachers of English as well as of the European languages, is in favor of this reform. The National Educational Association by a vote of 1,545 active members to 171 decided to appropriate $2,000 annually to advance the cause of a simplified orthography. The Philological Society of England has committed itself to the same policy.

"In England the movement has the support of such men as Professor A. H. Sayce, the Oxford philologist; Professor W. W. Skeat, the distinguished etymologist, and H. Sweet, the well known old English scholar. The late Sir Alfred Tennyson and the late Max Muller were advocates of the simplified spelling. The great scholars of England are thoroughly in accord with the proposed reform. The only opposition which the simplified spelling meets in England is from that class of literary men who are no longer entitled to be called conservative, for they are simply ignorant of the history of language."

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Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

Battalion Parade.—Tomorrow evening a battalion parade of the Fifth Regiment will be held at the drill hall. It is understood that the C. O. has taken this step in order to ascertain definitely the names of those who have not been attending drill regularly since the inauguration of the season's programme. As far as can be learned there are quite a number of delinquents, and unless they respond to the call in the near future it is the intention of those in authority to resort to the same measures as were adopted last year, namely, the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Militia Act.

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THE PLAYERS

AND WHAT THEY OFFER THIS WEEK

BUT one attraction is billed for this week at the Victoria theatre and there is a week of vaudeville at the Grand; this is the theatrical bill-of-fare for theatregoers this week. "My Wife's Family," which will be presented at the Victoria on Wednesday night is a musical farce which has been played at Sound cities and has been well received. It will be played at lower prices than the usual run, with 75 cents as the highest. "My Wife's Family" is one of the newest and most original of the productions of the musical farce comedy variety, and into it Stephens and Linton, the authors, have injected some of the essence of ginger and originality which is necessary to make this sort of piece a success. As the title suggests, "My Wife's Family" is the story of a husband with a charming wife, but whose charms are dimmed by the fact that she has too many relations who always visit her. Feeling that he could once more happy be could he get rid of the horde of relatives, the young husband enlists the aid of a friend, Doc. Knott, and the two start in on their crusade. They are successful at last, of course, but not until there have occurred in rapid succession innumerable hair-breadths escapes and embarrassing mistakes. Worked into and around all this mixup there are musical numbers and dances, and all sorts of amusing and interesting variations.

Musically the topic of the past week—as it has been that of several past weeks—has been the forthcoming appearance at the Victoria of Jean Gerardy, the Belgian violincellist, associated with him being M. Andre Benoist, the piano virtuoso, and Mrs. Anne Beatrice Sheldon, who is a recently arisen star in the musical firmament. Members of "the profession" will congratulate Mrs. Sheldon upon her good fortune in opening her professional career in so distinguished company as that of the world's greatest 'cellist, while on the other hand the Gerardy management is open to congratulation upon having added so strong a drawing card (at least where she is known) to the company forces. Mrs. Sheldon (who was formerly Miss Anna Shaw), is a native Victorian, although since her marriage and prior to her departure for Europe, where she completed her musical studies, a resident of Portland. She is known to everyone in this city who takes even a casual interest in things musical, and has ever been a favorite here, since the days of her connection with the choir of St. Andrew's (R. C.) cathedral. The other artists appearing with M. Gerardy in his British Columbia concerts, M. Benoist is perhaps better known in Western America by his compositions than by his concert playing, his "Impromptu Gavotte," "Romance" and "Star of Love," being favorite and most melodious selections, familiar to every discriminating pianist. The present is his first western tour, although in the larger cities of the East he is an artist whose worth is widely appreciated.

M. Gerardy, who played in Victoria when a boy, in company with the violinist Ysaye, returns eight years after in the fulness of his fame and his powers. He enjoys a unique position in the modern musical world, inasmuch as 'cellists of the first rank are rare indeed. The masters of this instrument, probably the most melodious and velvety in tone of any known, may be counted upon the fingers of one hand, and above them Gerardy towers, unapproachably the greatest. In England (where he first became a favorite as the protege of her late Majesty Queen Victoria), in France, Germany, Russia, and his native Belgium, he is as much a favorite as in the United States, where just at present he is the reigning idol of music followers. He has only just left the American metropolis on his western tour, his last appearance in New York being, according to the New York World just to hand, the occasion of a notable demonstration. To tell the story in the words of the World:

"The usual dignity of the Sunday afternoon concert at Carnegie Hall was dispelled yesterday by a truly remarkable demonstration in honor of Jean Gerardy, the 'cellist. Gallerylites and box-holders shouted 'bravos' over the railings, occupants of orchestra chairs crowded down to the footlights, and the entire scene savored of Paderewski and his matinee devotees. This all happened after the regular programme had been performed. * * * To Gerardy fell the final number, the "Variations Symphonique" for 'cello, by L. Boellmann, which is particularly rich in melody. The Sunday music-lovers rose to its melodies as hungry fish to bait. Gerardy left the stage, but the audience was not to be gainsaid. Handerchiefs, veils, fur neck-pieces, and programmes were waved hysterically, and repeated calls for the 'cellist echoed throughout the hall. Finally Gerardy, with the pianist, M. Andre Benoist, returned, and for fifteen minutes gave an impromptu concert punctuated by the enthusiasm and cheers of the audience. Between numbers the people from the upper tiers chowded into the orchestra until the throng was massed almost solidly around the stage. Children were lifted over the footlights for a better view of the musician, and four added encore numbers were demanded and accorded."

Gerardy, Benoist and Mrs. Sheldon appear on the one programme in this city, a week from Friday evening next, when it is to be hoped that they will be welcomed by a capacity house. Aside from the greatness of the artists, which should appeal to all lovers of music and exponents of culture, there is a plain business reason why Victorians should give a good house to these celebrities. Recent indifferent patronage of great artists who have been induced to come to Victoria, has led the managers to seriously consider the elimination of this city from their stars' itineraries—re-ranking it with Nanaimo, Westminster and similar lesser towns. For a city such as Victoria, the capital of the province and a competitor for tourist patronage and residential settlement, it would be a serious mistake to permit the accomplishment of such a result. Upon Gerardy's patronage in Victoria will very largely depend whether this city is visited next season by Nordica and Ysaye, Caruso and Louise Homer, together with a number of lesser stars.

For Monday of next week, the 16th, "The Heir to the Hoorah" is booked. Of this play by Paul Armstrong and rewritten by Kirke La Shelle, the Cleveland Leader says: "The Heir to the Hoorah" is such a delightful play in so many ways—laughter, tears, elemental manliness, loyalty, friendship, and sweet and sound sentiment. * * * You will find "The Heir to the Hoorah" the best blend of rollicking fun and honest, unashamed love that the year has brought us. The man or woman who cannot be made happier by seeing it, or who doesn't feel some little uplift, is mighty stubborn material.

Creston Clarke is booked for the 19th, again in Booth Tarkington's charming "Monsieur Beaucaire." "Beaucaire," which has established its wide popularity as a stage entertainment, as did Booth Tarkington's novel of the same name, was first played at the Victoria theatre by Richard Mansfield. Creston Clarke, whose unusually successful tour throughout this country last season has been the talk of the professional and literary world, is still appearing in the play. Mr. Clarke has now a host of admirers in this city and everywhere else where he has appeared in this beautiful comedy romance, who will gladly welcome him in a play of such healthful atmosphere and with the details of the sumptuous scenic garniture which Manager Jules Murry has provided for this season's worthiness.

Blanche Walsh is booked for April 21, in Clyde Fitch's "The Woman in the Case."

Manager Jamieson promises a bill of sensational acts for the coming week, which includes three of what are likely to be voted the best acts seen on one bill since the opening of the popular Johnson street theatre. The headline feature is a juggling act by the four Juggling Mortons. The three male members of the troupe are all accomplished club jugglers and manipulators, but little Jennie Morton, a diminutive little miss—is the star of the team. In her Mandy Hawkins make-up she manages to introduce more comedy in the act than would be believed possible in that class of entertainment. The whirlwind quadruple juggling of the team is so difficult that it must be seen to be appreciated.

The colored nurse girl is the comical conception which furnishes the vehicle for a most amusing turn by Wm. H.

THE THREE MUSICAL SHIRLEYS—AT THE GRAND

Windom, the well known ex-minstrel and song writer. William has a make-up which would win the heart of a Pullman car porter at sight, but his silvery-toned voice wins him the greatest appreciation. Mr. Windom, who was for many years with Primrose's Minstrels, and is also the author of "The Fatal Wedding" and many other popular song successes of the day, can also hand out an entertaining and mirth-provoking line of monologue.

The three Musical Shirleys, high-class musical artists include the greatest saxaphone soloist in vaudeville, and have the largest set of arch bells in the world. They introduce the trumpet trio, aluminium pipes, mandolin and guitar trio, arch bells, saxaphone, solos and trios, etc. The act is beautifully costumed and staged.

Bonnie Crus is a high class operatic soloist, who has made good all along the line. Frank Smith will sing the illustrated song, "Where the Silvery Colorado Winds Its Way," and the moving pictures are entitled "License No. 13, or the Hoodoo Automobile."

There will be a matinee on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

New York, April 2.—The most important new offering of this week was made known at the Liberty Theatre Monday night, when "Lincoln," a character drama by Benjamin Chapin, had its first performance in this city, with the author as the star. The play is founded on the life of the martyred President and depicts incidents in that life between April, 1861 and April, 1865. The scene is laid in Washington, and mostly in the White House. Although it tells a story of war times and its exciting episodes there is nothing sensational in the drama; no burning of powder and no gun play. In reality it is a dramatization of historical events with Lincoln as the central figure, and it is upon this famous personage that the interest is fastened throughout. Mr. Chapin as Lincoln makes the character real and not only is the resemblance marked but in expression and mannerisms is the likeness most pronounced. The story-telling habit the love of his wife and children are all reproduced; and many of the historic phrases of the great President are used in the dialogue. The acting of Mr. Chapin is so realistic as to almost make the audience forget the actor, who is entirely submerged in the character. It is a clever embodiment of the man who will live in the affections of the American public for all time. Mr. Chapin's supporting company is an extremely competent one. Francis McGinn as the hot-tempered Edwin M. Stanton, David R. Young as General "Joe" Hooker, W. H. Pascoe as Major Flood, Malcolm Duncan as Captain Bixby, Daisy Lovering as Kate Morris, the niece of the President; and Maude Granger as Mary Todd, Lincoln's wife; do satisfactory work. The performance was received with enthusiastic approval by a large audience that included many prominent Grand Army men. At the end of the third act Mr. Chapin was called before the curtain again and again. "Lincoln" is booked to run for three weeks, to be followed on April 16th by Miss Florence Roberts in a play entitled "The Strength of the Weak." Much interest is attached to the first appearance here of this actress, who comes with a great reputation earned in the west and on the Pacific Coast. Miss Roberts is described as an emotional actress of ability and it is freely predicted by those who have seen her that she will capture New York as she has the far western cities. She reached town April 2nd for a two weeks' rehearsal before opening at the Liberty Theatre.

Monday night "Mr. Hopkinson" moved from the Savoy to Lew Fields Theatre and was replaced at the former house by a farce called "It's All Your Fault." The new piece is a light and airy trifle filled to overflowing with absurdly amusing incidents. It is capitally acted and looks good for a prosperous run.

Today at the Casino De Wolf Hopper is giving a "hen party" matinee performance of "Happyland," to which women only have been admitted. No mere man has been allowed inside the theatre and even the ushers and door-keepers have been replaced by women. At this writing it is reported that Hopper will make a curtain speech at the end of one of the acts on the subject of matrimony. He knows how it is himself and can give the ladies many useful pointers. Tea is to be served in the foyer at five o'clock, when the elongated comedian will probably permit his guests to kiss his lily-white hand.

Last Thursday at the Hudson Theatre a Miss Ruth St. Denis gave what she called an East Indian matinee under the patronage of several society (?) ladies. The performance appeals to the lovers of that which is voluptuous, and it is the limit. Miss St. Denis, who is a shapely young woman with a lithe, sensuous figure, is a fine dancer. One of her dances is called "For Radha," and for this she stains her feet, arms, waist and bust, brown, the color of Hindoo women. These parts of her magnificently developed figure were entirely bare—and what a sight it was, my countrymen.

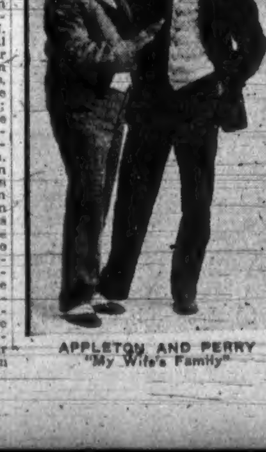
I have been asked this question many times: "Is Richard Mansfield a tragedian?" This is a tough proposition. In all probability Mansfield is like some tragedians who believe they are comedians, and a few comedians who are convinced they could conquer the world as Othello, Macbeths and Jack Cades. As Don Carlos he appears in the "trappings of woe" and a "greenish property" smile, a grotesque figure; but his Beau Brummel, the famous dandy, is a delightful impersonation and the best in his varied repertory. Something like a decade ago Mr. Mansfield made his debut in this city at what is now the Manhattan Theatre, as a red-nosed, red-wigged low comedian in a comic opera and made a hit. Just now he is packing the New Amsterdam Theatre to the rafters—one night a tragedian and the next a comedian. You can pay your money and take your choice.

Here is some gossip of theatre-alley:

Next season Mr. Henry B. Stanford, leading man with Mme. Bertha Kalich in "Monna Vanna," is to make her debut in this city as an author-star, presenting his new romantic drama, "John of Strathbourne." It is more than likely that Miss Laura Burt, whom a local critic once called "the best emotional actress in the United States," will play the principal female role as a co-star with Mr. Stanford. This should make an attractive combination. A special performance to secure funds for the Mrs. Gilbert Memorial Window to be placed in the Bloomingdale Reformed church, will be given at Daly's Theatre, April 17th, when Maude Adams, Annie Russell, John Drew, Blanche Bates, Francis Wilson and others will appear in the interesting programme. Robert B. Mantell is going to Australia for a season of thirty or more weeks. His repertory for this tour will be enlarged to include "Jack Cade," "The Man O' Airlie" and "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." The first scene in "His Majesty," now on view in the Majestic Theatre, is laid in Hades. In it one of the actors asks: "Is there no way to get out of hell?" If it were not for Blanche Ring and the girls in the red-hot tights the audience might ask this question with some show of justice. It is reported on excellent authority that Richard Mansfield has been offered a large salary to become director of the new theatre which several wealthy gentlemen are to erect in this city in the near future. As Mansfield is to retire from the stage at the end of three years this job ought to suit him. Although he was not born in the United States he has won all his laurels here, and is considered the foremost American actor. He possesses all the qualities which eminently qualify him for the position. Comedian Charles A. Mason, of Mason and Kelly, sends word that he and his partner have scored an able-bodied hit in their new comedy, "The Onion Trust." Manager Sidney R. Ellis writes me as follows: "Late in May Al H. Wilson and yours truly go to Europe for a summer vacation. Mr. Wilson has declined the offer of an engagement in London, as we are obliged to be in New York early in August for rehearsals of the new play, "Metz in the Alps," which we produce at the beginning of next season. Klaw and Erlanger are arranging to add a string of first class vaudeville theatres to their various enterprises. Next week F. F. Proctor celebrates his twenty-fifth year as a manager, with a special star attraction for every performance. Chauncey Olcott closes his tour in "Edmund Burke" Saturday night, June 2nd, after which he goes to his handsome home in Saratoga for the summer. His manager, Augustus Pitou, returns from his winter home in Florida next week. A telegram brings this information: "Thomas Jefferson's engagement in St. Louis, ending last Saturday evening, was the most successful played in that city this season by any star or combination. 'Rip Van Winkle' was presented to overflowing and enthusiastic audiences nightly. Hereafter Mr. Jefferson will play an engagement in St. Louis every season."

NANCY SYKES.

LORRAINE KEENE AND EDNA WA RD—"My Wife's Family."



APPLETON AND PERRY "My Wife's Family"

Writtn for the New York Evening Telegram and the Victoria Colonist.

New York, March.—As she sat before the morror she noticed two little silver streaks in her hair. Already! She sighed as she quickly plucked out the two white hairs which had caused her emotion; and she began to review in her memory all the circumstances and all the colors through which had passed her poor hair during her life's stormy journey.

Her hair when a little girl! A light chestnut with a thousand golden tints, yet so thin so short, and her ridiculous braid, which looked so skimpy and mean in spite of the pretty ribbon which she preferred to have hanging low down her back so as to feel the sensation that her hair was longer, and to which her precocious coquettishness—she was already a little woman—sometimes led her to add the old fashioned hair pins of her mother.

The hair of her hard times, the hair of her wretchedness, smoothed back in haste so as not to lose any of the time devoted to earning her bread. Her messenger girl hair, when she ran all over the busy streets of Paris with her big cardboard box on her arm.

Her hair as a little girl, when she was industrous and innocent. Her little hair which had no ways in it nor the least little fringe, nor the most innocent "love curl"; her flat little hair, smooth and without any adornment, framing in a straight and homely line her little face, which was pretty but pale and anaemic, without other attractions than two intelligent eyes and a good mouth filled with beautiful white teeth, like a young puppy.

Then she grew up and became a tall girl. She remembered her hair as it was then. Not quite so stiff, a little less smoothed down, a little more brilliant, not quite so poor looking, but always arranged simply and demurely. Oh, so demurely that she had the appearance of an English governess, but she took better care of her hair now; she made it brilliant with perfumed oil washed it regularly and dried it with eau de cologne.

Then came the hair of better days! She was now employed in an important dressmaking house, and a few franc pieces had made her rich. How much medicated water did she pour over her head to get golden tints on her hair like the "Lady Superintendent"—those red brown copper tints, such as she had seen on the heads of certain women in pictures in the museum!

She tried hard in those days to curl her hair a little and to powder her face, but before going home she was always careful to smooth down her hair again and to wash her face well. That was the time when the buyers made love to her. She laughed with them and was neither too free nor too prudish, just like a Parisian girl, who knows how to take care of herself, but who does not want to make enemies in her career, for at that time she expected to "remain in the dressmaking business all her life."

YVETTE GUILBERT

Then all at once, began a period of trouble and illness. Her father died. She herself was an anaemic, always fatigued, never having enough rest. Her legs refused to bear her weight, and she left the dressmaker's, crushed, disheartened, anxious. What could she do?

The stage! She began with her head. Peroxyde water did its work; the once blond hair became lighter. It was the period of hopes and disappointments. The little English head had lost its demureness. It was in the furnace.

Wavy, curly, it had lost its sad and serious charm, and the powder and the rouge on the lips gave to it a semblance of gayety—all conspired to render her whole being an external "make up." She had acquired a little grace, her coquettishness was an additional adornment, but her hair was destroyed by the discoloration and began to fall out at the same time that her heart suffered, and a forced gayety concealed her sorrowful soul.

Ah, how she had suffered, how she had wept how disgusted she had been with life, how she hated it, "during those yellow hair days!" And it was during the time of that yellow hair her hair of sorrow, that she had the most courage, that she became suddenly irrevocably seized with a resolution to devote years to an endeavor to achieve something to be someone. Soon little by little from week to week, her will power accomplished marvels. People were astonished at her tenacity, which nothing could shake. Every one held out a helping hand and encouraged her. Anxious at first, she was soon reassured. Her luck was turning, her courage redoubled, she felt things were coming her way, and little by little, from week to week, her hair now became Titian colored, red, flaming! It was like a crown of red gold on her head. How far away now was the poor scant hair of the old days. How puffed out it was, how silky, brilliant; it was her hair of happiness, her hair of joy, her hair of fortune, her hair of success her hair of glory. It was the emblem of her happy joyous life, happiness conquered by work. Her hair became the flag of her work, and several months passed.

Then all at once, brutally, ferociously, she was stricken by illness. The reaction had set in. Weeks and weeks pass. She was going to die. It was talked about all over town. All was over with her, her life ended. One evening, clamy with sweat and fever, she asked to be combed; and she noticed that her hair had once more become a sombre brown; it was again the hair of her old days of misery. Ah! how the old color had come back at the fatal hour. Was it a final warning?

She wept, wept softly, and she prayed low and gently and gently, slowly, she came back to life after months and months. And now she was cured. She sat down and combed her hair in front of her mirror, and seeing two white hairs, she remained silent and pensive. Are they only the result of the past suffering or are these two little silver threads a warning of some new phase? Who knows?

And in the joy of her new found life she desired to be happy once more, and she aroused her courage and bestirred her activity. New projects were made, new hopes built up, a new era of happiness was assured, and strengthened in brain and body, rejuvenated she rose joyously, exclaiming: "'Tis well. I await! It is my will that I be happy, and for some time yet to come am mistress of my future! Provera donna."

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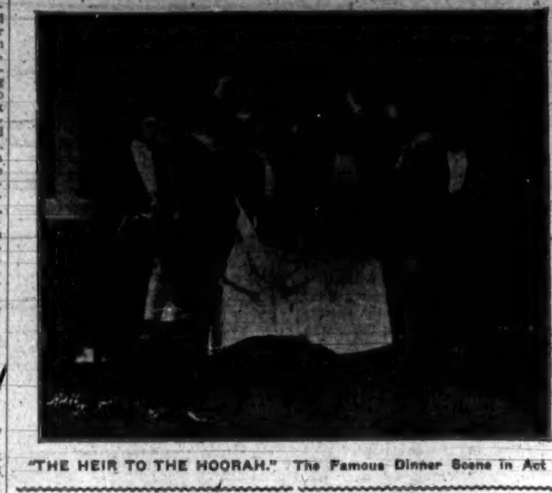

"THE HEIR TO THE HOORAH." The Famous Dinner Scene in Act II.

Dr. Clemence has moved to his new and up to date offices in the Promis block, Government street.

Mansfield Eccentric and Discourteous, but withal Conscientious

MR RICHARD MANSFIELD AS SHYLOCK AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM.

By GEORGE HENRY PAYNE.

New York, March.—There never was any question about Mr. Mansfield's acting, but it really did seem on Monday night, when he produced "Don Carlos" for the first time in New York, that he was going to let his bad manners get the better of a really forceful talent. Bad manners, indeed, they were more even than they were bad mannerisms. A man who will consciously let himself go from the line of sanity and normality and practice tricks that he knows the average reasonable person will resent, is guilty not only of eccentricity but discourtesy. His very first entrance in the first act of Schiller's "Don Carlos" was a challenge to the community. He came in jumping and bounding like a rubber ball, and every jump he took seemed to defy the audience. Oh, the shock of his first speeches! When he made love to the Queen he swayed backward and forward, resting on one foot and then another, until absolutely one was driven to comparing him to George M. Cohan in one of his Tersichorean excesses.

The crime of it was that Mansfield can be graceful, just as the crime of the reading of his lines was that he can be intelligent and musical. Yet he forces his voice to produce unnatural sounds and gives readings that neither convey meaning to the lines forcibly nor demonstrate that he has any particular control over his own voice:

hate my—
father; feel—a
not but creatures
the guilty
"I fear that
dread comes terrible name,"
shuddering o'er that
me at

One was almost tempted, as Mr. Mansfield read the above lines, to ask for an orchestral accompaniment, so much did it approach to recitative than to declamation.

It is because we owe so much to Mr. Mansfield that he may be criticized more freely, and the compliment of the story printed in the Evening Telegram this week that he was being discussed as the manager of the New or National theatre is a compliment that any one seriously interested in the American stage would be glad to endorse.

No man is more conscientious than Mr. Mansfield in his desire to place on the stage plays that have an abiding interest. If he retains in his repertoire some rather puerile pieces of theatrical carpentry he redeems them by interpretations that linger in the mind long after the play itself is forgotten. On the other hand, a man who comes to New York for only three weeks, and in one week produces, under decidedly unfavorable circumstances, a play by Schiller, one by Shakespeare and one by Moliere, has, after all, some right, perhaps, to indulge in a few personal eccentricities, and one would be still willing to stand for them if Mr. Mansfield instead of singing his lines even shouted them—the regret is that he should feel so inclined.

If one wanted any better reference for Mr. Mansfield's qualification as the head of the National theatre, it would be this very production of "Don Carlos," which naturally does not appeal to a large audience and can only satisfy a very pardonable ambition on the part of the actor. If a man like Mansfield will at his own expense and the possibility of great loss produce one year "The Misanthrope," the next year "Don Carlos" what would such a man not be able to do, if, at the head of an institution like the new theatre, he had full charge and practically unlimited money to spend for theatrical productions?

The danger, of course, in putting an actor in the position would be his weakness in not seeing that he himself would not be an absolutely necessary figure on the stage in that theatre all the time; but Mr. Mansfield has stated that he desires to retire from the stage in a couple of years, and because of that feeling the best of Mansfield would be given to the new theatre, while his talents could always be drawn upon when there was some part that absolutely fitted him. The more one thinks of it the more appealing the project becomes.